The Sydney Morning Herald.

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FOR M'LEAY RIVER.
THE ONLY TRADER.

THE SCHOONER THISTLE will sail for the above river on Saturday next, positively. For freight or charter apply to John James, Master; or, to
JAMES CHAPMAN,
Lower George-street.
2114

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE favourite schooner ANN MARY, John Brown, master, having the greater part of her cargo on board, will positively sail TO-MORROW, Saturday, the 10th instant, wind and weather permitting.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to
THOMAS CROFT,
Commercial Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE clipper schooner OPALIA, George Easton, master, (just arrived) having the greater part of her cargo on board, will positively sail TO-MORROW, Saturday, the 10th instant, wind and weather permitting.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to
THOMAS CROFT,
Commercial Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.

THE FINE SCHOONER ANNE MARIA, 49 tons, Henry Capps, Master, will sail for the Richmond River on Saturday, the 10th instant.
For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
R. M. ROBEY,
427, George-street.
2165

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE A1 PACKET BRIG DIANA, is hourly expected, and will have immediate despatch. Goods stored free of charge at the Flour Company's Wharf till her arrival. This vessel has very superior accommodation for passengers, separate stern cabins for Ladies. For freight or passage apply to
O. THORNTON,
Custom House; or to
R. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
439, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.
TO SAIL ON SATURDAY NEXT.

THE new fast-sailing barque FAIR TASMANIAN, 250 tons, Alexander Ellis, commander.
For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at the Bon Accord Wharf.
February 6. 2297

FOR HOBART TOWN,

THE fine new Packet brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Peckley, Commander.
This vessel will be detained until Sunday morning, in consequence of delay in freight that was intended to be shipped by her; in a few however in course of shipment and the vessel will positively proceed to sea as above. She has room for a few tons of light freight and passengers. Apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON.

THE favourite Brig WILLIAM, Captain Lovett, will sail for the above port on Monday next. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
Sussex-street.
February 5. 2188

FOR ADELAIDE.
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE fine fast-sailing new brig FREAK, 250 tons register, T. Beckford Bayes, commander, has excellent accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to
J. B. METCALFE.
February 9. 2415

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND,

THE first-class Trader CHEERFUL, Captain Phillip Jones, having much of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage early application is necessary to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
*** This fine vessel is noted for the regularity and speed with which her voyages are made.
2266

THE ONLY VESSEL NOW ON THE BERTH.
FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE fine new packet brig MAID OF ERIN, 170 tons register, William Kelly, Commander.
She will be ready to receive cargo on Saturday next, and will positively sail in six days from that date. She has superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers. For freight or passage early application is necessary, on board, at the Queen's Wharf;
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.
Stalls for ten horses will be fitted up. 2426

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.
A CHARTERED VESSEL.

THE well known clipper schooner FALCON, having most of her cargo on board, will clear at the Customs on Saturday. For passage, or light freight only, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE first-class American ship INEZ, William L. Jackson, commander, will sail for St. Francisco on 15th [illegible].
This ship carries an experienced surgeon, and will be liberally provisioned and fitted for [illegible].
Cabin passage......£30
Steerage ditto......£12 10s.
Ample allowance of space for luggage [illegible]
[illegible] quantity of freight will be taken. [illegible] are reminded that foreign goods [illegible] into California in this vessel [illegible] to the commander, on [illegible] Circular Wharf; or to [illegible]
S. WILKINSON, Jun.
Macquarie-place.

FOR MAURITIUS,
VIA LAUNCESTON.

THE brig SOPHIA, 200 tons, Captain Kneff, will have early despatch. Apply to
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
2114 Agents.

PASSENGERS TO LONDON.

THE JOHNSTONE, T. D. Harrison, Commander. This favourite first-class vessel will sail positively on the 1st March; has excellent accommodation for intermediate or steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.;
OR TO
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.
1612

FOR LONDON,

THE fine fast-sailing ship PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, A 1, 594 tons, John Baker, Commander, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodations, apply to the master, on board; to
F. ELLWORTH; or,
J. B. METCALFE.
February 7. 2417

FOR LONDON.
TO SAIL FEBRUARY 18,

THE FINE A 1 BARQUE WINSCALES, A. Sproul, Commander, has the greater part of her cargo on board, and is a desirable conveyance for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
BROWN AND CO.; or
1693 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.
FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE BARQUE RAYMOND, A. 1, for twelve years, 499 tons register, JOHN HART, commander, will meet with quick despatch having all her dead weight on board, and a considerable portion of her light freight engaged. Her Cabin accommodations are very superior. For freight or passage, either Cabin or Steerage, apply to the Captain, on board, at Moore's Wharf; or to
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.
Kent-street, December 20. 10,343

FOR LONDON.
FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast-sailing A1 barque GLEN HUNTLY, 504 tons register, Robert Barr, Commander, Has nearly all her cargo engaged. Has superior accommodation for passengers, carries an experienced surgeon, and will sail 18th February. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
Or, to
2108 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.
POST OFFICE PACKET FOR MARCH.

THE fast-sailing A 1 barque ARTEMISIA, 658 tons register, J. P. Ridley, commander. Has now the greater portion of her cargo on board. Has very superior accommodation for passengers, and will sail first week in March. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
Or to
2274 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A1 Barque JAMES TURCAN, 332 tons register, —— Turcan, commander. Has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
Or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
February 7. 2301

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing first-class barque ALERT, 304 tons register, Matthew Davidson, commander, is now taking in cargo at Botts's Wharf, and will have immediate despatch. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
Or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
February 5. 2195

FOR LONDON,
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE NEW SHIP WATERLOO, 900 tons, HENRY NEATBY, Commander, having all her cargo now on board, will sail at daylight on Thursday, the 15th instant.
There are four cabins still disengaged, and she has room for a few more intermediate and steerage passengers, for which immediate application is necessary. Carries a Surgeon.
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
Agents.
February 13. 1068

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing ship THOMAS ARBUTHNOT, 621 tons register, G. H. Heaton, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will have quick despatch.
The cabin accommodations of this vessel are very superior, and carries a surgeon.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to
CAMPBELL AND CO.;
Or
22, 1 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine A 1 barque VOLUNTEER, 250 tons, Captain Charles Humphreys, now ready for sea. Apply to
2393 SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

VESSEL WANTED.

WANTED to purchase for cash, a Vessel of from 120 to 180 tons register.
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
2410 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

THE Bank of New South Wales will purchase bills on England, drawn against shipments of wool and other produce.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. BLACK,
Cashier.
Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, November 15, 1848. 7817

SHEEP REQUIRED.

100 WETHERS being required for the public service, Tenders to supply the same in Sydney will be received at this office, on Friday, the 9th instant, at twelve o'clock, to be endorsed "Tender for Wethers."
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 7th February, 1849. 2349

HOMEBUSH RACES—1849.

STEWARDS:
J. F. DOWNES, ESQ.
WM. SPROTT BOYD, ESQ.
A. BOGUE, ESQ.
JUDGE:
G. C. TURNER, ESQ.
F. FOSTER, ESQ., CLERK OF THE COURSE.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.
FIRST RACE.

THE St. Leger Stakes, of ten sovereigns each, five sovereigns forfeit if declared to the Honorary Secretary, at the Royal Hotel, on the 1st of May, between the hours of one and two P.M., with fifty sovereigns added, for three-year olds; one mile and a half. Colts, 8 st. 7 lbs.; fillies, 8 st. 4 lbs. Entrance, three sovereigns.

SECOND RACE.
The All-aged Stakes, of five sovereigns each, with fifty sovereigns added, for all horses weight for age; three miles, (maidens allowed 5 lbs.) Entrance, three sovereigns.

THIRD RACE.
The Trial Stakes, of ten sovereigns each, five sovereigns forfeit if declared to the Honorary Secretary at the Royal Hotel, on the 1st of May, between the hours of one and two, P.M., with fifty sovereigns added, for two year olds; once round the course, viz. one mile and a quarter, three chains, and thirty links. Colts, 7 st. 7 lbs.; fillies, 7 st. 4 lbs. Entrance three sovereigns.

FOURTH RACE.
The Welter Stakes of three sovereigns each, with forty sovereigns added; for all horses; two-year olds, 8 st.; three ditto, 10 st.; four ditto, 10 st. 12 lbs.; five ditto, 11 st. 7 lbs.; six and aged, 12 st. Heats, twice round; entrance, two sovereigns.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 17.
FIRST RACE.
The Squatters' Purse of fifty sovereigns, with a Sweepstakes of three sovereigns each; for all horses; carrying the same weights as in the Welter Stakes. Heats twice round; gentlemen riders, to be introduced by a member of the Jockey Club; entrance, two sovereigns.
Remainder of the day reserved for Hack Races and Matches.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 18.
FIRST RACE.
The Metropolitan Maiden Plate of one hundred sovereigns; for all horses that have never won; weight for age; once round the Course—to start at the three-mile post, viz., one mile and a half sixteen chains and seventy links. Entrance, five sovereigns.

SECOND RACE.
The Australian Plate of seventy sovereigns, with a Sweepstakes of five sovereigns each; for all horses: twice round the Course, viz., two miles and a half six chains and sixty links; weight for age. (Maidens allowed 5 lbs.) Entrance, four sovereigns.

THIRD RACE.
The Ladies' Purse of forty sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each, for all horses, weight for age (maidens allowed 5lbs.) Heats once round. Entrance, two sovereigns.

FOURTH RACE.
The Beaten Stakes of three sovereigns each, with twenty sovereigns added, for all beaten horses during the meeting, to be handicapped by the stewards, or whom they may appoint. One mile and a half. Post entrance.
Entrances for the above races (except for the St. Leger and Trial Stakes), to be addressed under cover to the Honorary Secretary, F. Foster, Esq., at the Royal Hotel, on Friday, May 4, according to printed forms to be obtained at Mr. Moffitt's, bookseller, Pitt-street.
For weights, rules, &c., vide "Rules and Regulations of the Australian Jockey Club," to be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary.
For additional Rules, vide advertisement of the Homebush Races for the year 1848, in the *Morning Herald* and *Bell's Life in Sydney* newspapers.
To start each day at 12 o'clock precisely.
F. A. C. FOSTER,
Honorary Secretary.
Sydney, February 8. 2405

CHARLES COWPER, ESQ., M.C.

AT a meeting of the friends of Charles Cowper, Esq., M.C. for the county of Cumberland, held at Coffey's hotel, Windsor, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, it was resolved that a Public Dinner be given to that gentleman, at Coffey's Hotel, on Thursday, the 15th instant, on the occasion of his visiting his constituents, in the district of Windsor, next week, and as a mark of respect for his eminent services in the Legislative Council during the last five years.
The chair will be taken by William Bowman, Esq., M.C.; and the vice-chair by J. S. Scarvell, Esq., J.P.
The following gentlemen were chosen stewards, from whom tickets can be obtained:—

Mr. George Bowman	Mr. John Panton
R. Johnston	J. M'Donald
R. Coley	J. Cullen
T. Tebbutt	W. Bell
L. White	J. Ducker
Wm. Johnston	G. M. Pitt
J. Smith	T. Chaseling.

W. WALKER, Secretary.
Mr. Cowper will address the electors of Cumberland on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, from the Court House, Windsor.
W. BOWMAN,
Chairman.
Windsor, February 7. 2400

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 488, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY,
(Opposite the Barrack Gate.)

CAPITAL—£400,000, IN 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS.
H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman
William Brown, Esq., Deputy Chairman

John Alexander, Esq.	Wm. Fanning, Esq.
Alex. Campbell, Esq.	J. L. Montefiore, Esq.

MARINE SURVEYOR.
Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances. Risks are taken on goods and vessels of forty-five tons register and upwards to all ports.
The Board meets every Wednesday at one o'clock for the despatch of general business.

Rates of Premium per cent. (with average.)

Europe	2½	Colonial trade—	
China, India, &c.	2½	Hobart Town	1
Java	2	Launceston	1
South America	2	Port Phillip	1
Mauritius or Bourbon	2	Ditto per steamer	¾
Cape of Good Hope	2½	Adelaide	1½
Torres' Straits	2	Swan River	2½
Whaling vessels for the voyage	9 to 10	Auckland	1
Time risks		Port Nicholson	1½
12 months	9	Port Nelson	2
6 "	5	For goods, &c., made free of particular average the premium is reduced ½ to ¾ per cent on the above rates	
3 "	3		

J. C. PHELPS,
6200 Secretary.

SYDNEY COLLEGE.

THE adjourned Annual Meeting of the Proprietors of the above Institution will be held on Saturday next, the 10th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in the College Hall, Hyde Park.
JAMES MARTIN,
Hon. Sec.
Sydney, February 6. 2098

ANNUAL CONTRACTS.
Commissariat Office,
1st January, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders in *Duplicate* will be received at this Office until MONDAY, the 12th day of February, at Noon, for furnishing for the Military and Convict Service, in the several districts, the supplies undermentioned, in such quantities as may be required during Twelve Calendar Months, commencing the 1st April next, under the conditions hereafter specified, viz.:—

PROVISIONS.
1. The Military Ration being
1 lb. Fresh Meat
1 lb. Wheaten Bread
2. The Ration for Exiles—
MALES.
24 oz. Wheaten Bread
10 oz. Fresh Meat
8 oz. Vegetables
½ oz. Salt
½ oz. Tea
1½ oz. Sugar
½ oz. Soap
FEMALES.
3. 10 oz. Wheaten Bread
12 oz. Fresh Meat
8 oz. Vegetables
½ oz. Salt
½ oz. Tea
1½ oz. Sugar
½ oz. Soap
Children under ten years to be allowed two-thirds of the ration of Female Adults; above that age, and under fifteen, the same as adults.
4. The Ration for Male Convicts being
12 oz. Wheaten Bread
14 oz. Maize or Barley Bread
(The Contractor having the option of giving 20 oz. of Wheaten Bread for the whole.)
8 oz. Maize Meal
1 lb. Fresh Beef
1 oz. Brown Sugar
½ oz. Salt
½ oz. Yellow Soap
Or:—5. 6-7 lb. Fresh Beef or Mutton, 1 lb. Bread, 1 lb. Potatoes, 1-7 lb. Flour, ¼ lb. Meal, 1 oz. Sugar, ½ oz. Salt, ½ oz. Soap — Daily
6. The Ration for Female Convicts in the first and second classes.
10 oz. Wheaten Bread
10 oz. Maize or Barley Bread
(The Contractor having the option of giving 16 oz. Wheaten Bread for the Whole.)
6 oz. Maize Meal
12 oz. Fresh Beef
8 oz. Vegetables
½ oz. Salt
1½ oz. Brown Sugar
½ oz. Tea
½ oz. Yellow Soap
7. Female Convicts in the third class
12 oz. Wheaten Bread
12 oz. Maize Meal
4 oz. Fresh Beef
8 oz. Vegetables
½ oz. Salt
½ oz. Yellow Soap
8. Female Convicts in Cells
1½ lb. Bread
9. For Children of two years old and upwards.
8 oz. Wheaten Bread, best quality
4 oz. Fresh Beef
4 oz. Maize Meal
½ oz. Yellow Soap
10. For children under two years
8 oz. Wheaten Bread, best quality
4 oz. Fresh Beef
1½ oz. Arrowroot
½ oz. Sugar
½ oz. Yellow Soap
11. For children under nine months
6 oz. Wheaten Bread, best quality
1 oz. Arrowroot
½ oz. Sugar
½ oz. Yellow Soap
12. HOSPITALS.
FULL DIET.
1 lb. Fresh Beef or Mutton
1 lb. Bread, 1st quality
1 lb. Potatoes
1 oz. Rice
½ oz. Salt
oz. Tea
1½ oz. Sugar
½ pint Milk
HALF DIET.
½ lb. Fresh Beef or Mutton
1 lb. Bread, 1st quality
½ lb. Potatoes
1 oz. Rice
½ oz. Salt
½ oz. Tea
1½ oz. Sugar
½ pint Milk
LOW DIET.
¼ lb. Fresh Beef or Mutton
12 oz. Bread, 1st quality
3 oz. Rice
½ oz. Salt
½ oz. Tea
1½ oz. Sugar
½ pint milk
SPOON DIET.
8 oz. Bread, 1st quality
½ oz. Tea
2½ oz. Sugar
2 oz. Rice
½ pint Milk
13. FORAGE.
The Ration of Forage being
8 lbs. Maize or Barley, or 10 lbs. Oats
4 lbs. Bran
12 lbs. of Oaten or Cultivated Grass Hay
4 lbs. Wheaten Straw
14. FUEL AND LIGHT.
Coals, per imperial ton of 2240 lbs.
Firewood, per 100 lbs.
Sperm Oil, Common Oil — per Gallon Imperial
Mould Candles, Dip Candles, Cotton Wick — per lb.
15. SUPPLIES FOR NAVAL SERVICES AND PENAL SETTLEMENTS.
Wheaten Meal, 20 per cent., Wheaten Meal, 10 per cent., Maize Meal, ditto, Maize, Biscuit, Sugar, Tea, Rice, Colonial Leaf Tobacco, Soap — per 100 lbs.
Rum, per imperial gallon, free of duty
Currants, Raisins, Suet, Lime Juice, Chocolate — per 100 lbs.
Peas, pint of
Oatmeal, per bushel
The above to be packed and shipped at the expense of the Contractor.
16. FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.
Fresh Beef, Fresh Mutton, Wheaten Bread, best quality, Wheaten Bread, second quality, Wheaten Bread, third quality, Maize Meal, Arrowroot, Rice, Sago, Pearl Barley, Tea, Sugar, Salt, Yellow Soap, Colonial Leaf Tobacco, Vegetables — per lb.
Oatmeal and Milk, [illegible] — per pint
Bottled Port Wine, [illegible]
Vinegar, [illegible]
Lime, per bushel
Straw, for bedding, per 100 lbs.
Water, per 100 gallons.

DISTRICTS.

1. SYDNEY	5. NEWCASTLE
2. PARRAMATTA	6. MORETON BAY
3. PENRITH	7. PORT PHILLIP
4. HARTLEY	

The limits of the Districts are the same as those adopted in the Division of the colony into Police Districts, and a map showing the same may be seen at this Office.

CONDITIONS.
QUALITIES OF THE SUPPLIES.
1. All the articles shall be of the *best* quality of their several kinds.
2. The Bread shall be the produce of clean sound Wheat, Barley, and Maize, from which, on the Military Ration 20 per cent., and on the Convict Ration 10 per cent., has been extracted in bran and waste. The Wheaten Bread shall be made in loaves of 2 lbs., and the Mixed Bread in loaves of 2½ lbs. each, and baked 24 hours before being issued; and parties tendering are requested to observe, that the most rigid adherence to the conditions as to the quality of the Bread, shall be invariably enforced.
3. The Fresh Meat for the Military Ration shall be in the proportion of 6 lbs. of Beef, and 2 lbs. of Mutton, weekly, deliverable alternately in fore and hind quarters, when the quantity admits of it; for the Convict Rations, the Beef shall be delivered in the same manner; Salted Beef being issued only in summer to Road Parties, and when authorised.
4. The Maize Meal shall be similar in quality to the Wheaten Meal, and shall be twice ground.
5. The Vegetables for the Hospitals and other Establishments entitled thereto, shall be supplied in reasonable proportions of Potatoes, Greens, Pumpkins, Onions, Carrots, Turnips, &c.
6. The Rum shall be West India, five per cent. under proof, and to be taken out as required for the service at Sydney, from the Bonded Stores, and upon the Certificate of the Commissariat Officer in charge of the Provision Branch.
7. Correct Scales, Weights, and Measures, to be used, and placed in the most conspicuous part of the Contractor's Store.
MODE OF DELIVERY.
8. The supplies above specified shall all be delivered by the Contractor direct to the parties or Establishment entitled thereto, upon the written order of the Commissariat Officer in charge of the District, or of the person authorised for that purpose.
9. At the several fixed Stations the Rations for the Troops, the Convict Establishments, and Road and other Parties, shall be delivered by the Contractor by 8 A.M. in summer, and 7 A.M. in winter, at the Barracks, Establishments, or Huts, where the parties to be supplied may be stationed; being previously to removal from the Contractor's Premises approved by a person authorised for the purpose.
10. The Forage shall be delivered by the Contractor at the Establishment where the Horses or Cattle are stationed, and in case the whole Ration of Forage be not required or delivered, each of the species shall be reckoned as the proportion of the Ration undermentioned, viz.:—
The Maize or Barley.....6-12ths.
The Hay..............3-12ths.
The Bran.............2-12ths.
The Straw.............1-12th.
GENERAL CONDITIONS.
11. Parties tendering may do so by either of the three following modes, at their option, viz.:—
1. The whole of the Supplies of every description, in each District, may be included in one Tender, as at present.
2. Or the supplies may be tendered in subdivisions, as below, by a separate Tender for each sub-division, viz.:—
1. The Military Ration.
2. The several Rations for Exiles and Convicts as described from 2 to 11, inclusive.
3. The Ration of Forage.
4. The Ration of Fuel and Light.
5. The Supplies for Hospitals.
6. The Supplies for Naval Purposes and Penal Settlements.
7. The Supplies for General Purposes.
3. Or the various articles comprising the several Rations referred to, as well as all those required for Hospitals and other purposes, may be tendered separately or singly, by weight and measure. The undersigned reserving to himself the power of accepting Tenders for supplying by any of these modes which he may find most expedient.
12. Contractors shall have at all times on the post pointed out for their Stores by the Deputy Commissary-General, a supply of *fourteen days in reserve*, in the care of a competent Agent, to whom reference may be had in the Contractor's absence, in default of which, the Commissariat Officer, or other duly authorised person, may purchase at his, the Contractor's expense, such articles as are not forthcoming; and in the event of repeated failures in this respect, together with other causes of dissatisfaction arising from the bad quality of the supplies as decided by Boards of Survey or arbitrators, it shall be in the power of the undersigned or his successors in office to cancel the contract and enforce the penalty.
13. In the event of a difference of opinion between the Contractor and the party receiving the supplies, as to the quality, the same is to be decided according to the practice of the service, by a Board of Survey. But in country districts, where a Board of Survey cannot be conveniently assembled, the party objecting will name one person as Arbitrator, the Contractor or his agent another, and these two will (previously to any other proceeding on their part) concur in naming a third as Umpire, who, in the event of the Arbitrators not agreeing in opinion, will be called upon for his decision, which shall be final.
14. The only question referred to the Board, or to the Arbitrators, will be, whether or not the article objected to be such as, by his contract, the Contractor is bound to deliver; and if the Board, Arbitrators, or Umpire, shall decide that the article is not according to the conditions of the contract, it must be immediately replaced by the Contractor, failing which it will be procured, and the expense charged to his account. In cases where the article is of a perishable nature, or from some other cause injury would be sustained, either by the parties to whom the rations are due, or to the contractor, by waiting for a Board of Survey, the Head of the Department, or the Officer in charge of the party or parties for whom the rations are to be received, shall have power to reject such article or articles as are obviously of inferior quality or in improper condition, it being distinctly understood that he will be responsible to the Government for so doing; and that the Contractor will have the right to appeal, although, in the mean time, he must take back the rejected article, and supply good in its stead, failing which it will be obtained by the Officer or party requiring it, and the expense charged to the Contractor.
15. It shall be in the power of either party to limit the duration of the Contract, by giving, in writing, a notice of *three calendar months* to the opposite party, and to end the contract at the expiration of that period, it being understood that such a notice can be given only from the first day of a month, and within the period for which the Contract is made, or agreed to be made; and not later than the 1st of August.
16. The Contractor shall prepare his own cash account monthly, according to the prescribed form; and shall receive payment on the production thereof, with the requisite vouchers, in a complete state, before the termination of the succeeding month; always excepting where any purchase shall have been made under the provisions of Article 12 of these conditions, in which case the payment will be made until the claim of Government shall be fully satisfied [illegible].
17. The Contractor shall be bound to furnish his accounts for provisions, &c., issued within 14 days of the expiration of each month, and the sums so due must be drawn from the Commissariat chest at Sydney, within the succeeding month, *otherwise the amount will be considered forfeited to the public.*
18. *The value of all packages shall be included in the prices demanded.*
19. Persons wishing to tender are requested to apply either at this office or to the Commissariat Officers in charge of the several stations, who will furnish them with printed forms for the purpose, and communicate further particulars; and as adequate security will be required for the signing and due fulfilment of the contracts, each tender has an *instrument attached*, marked B., which *must* be signed by two competent securities, and properly witnessed, who shall bind themselves under the fixed penalties as laid down in Article 20, that all the conditions and stipulations of the contract shall be well and duly fulfilled, should the tender be accepted. *No tender will be attended to unless made out as above directed.*
20. The amounts of the bonds required in the several Districts are as follows; if contracted for collectively, viz.:—Sydney, £3000; Parramatta, £1000; Penrith, £200; Hartley, £500; Newcastle, £300; Moreton Bay, £800; Port Phillip, £600.
21. The contracts and bonds must be executed on or before the 1st March next, otherwise the penalties will be enforced.
22. Tenders in *duplicate*, are to be enclosed in a separate envelope, addressed to the undersigned, marked "*Supplies for* 1849," and no tender made in consequence of this advertisement shall be withdrawn or altered, but notice of those accepted shall be given within eight days of the time of opening.
23. Flour in place of bread to be given for the Military Ration, *when required*, in the proportion of 14 2-7th ozs. of the former, for 16 ozs. of the latter.
24. The Contractor for the District of Sydney will be bound to furnish the rations and articles particularised under the head of Provisions, No. 1 to 16, not only for the purposes specified, but also for any other purposes of the Military, Naval, Special, and Convict Services, should there be occasion for it.
T. W. RAMSAY,
58 Dep. Com. Gen.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company, duly convened and held on the 19th day of January, 1849, at the Office of the Company, in Pitt-street, Sydney, to consider the propriety of authorising the Directors to insure against loss from fire occasioned by Lightning, it was resolved as follow:—
That this Meeting, having taken into consideration the question submitted to it, as to the propriety of this Company undertaking Insurances against loss from fire occasioned by Lightning, considers that the interest of the Company would be advanced by undertaking such Insurances. And this meeting accordingly consents to, and approves of the same being undertaken.
That in furtherance of the preceding resolution, this meeting consents to, and authorises the word "Lightning" in clause 39 of the Deed of Settlement of the Company, to be struck out of such clause.
That in order to carry out the foregoing resolutions, the Directors of the Company be requested to call as soon as may be, in pursuance of Article 40 of the Deed of Settlement, another Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of this Company, that the question submitted to this meeting, and the foregoing resolutions, may be submitted to such meeting, and again considered.
In pursuance of the last of the above resolutions, we the undersigned, three of the Directors of the said Company, do hereby call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the said Company, to be held on Friday, the 9th day of February, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, in Pitt-street, Sydney, again to consider the said question, and to confirm or reject the above resolutions in that behalf.
Dated the 29th day of January, 1849.
T. W. SMART.
THOMAS HOLT, Jun.
1330 R. M. ROBEY.

No. 39-26.
Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, January 17, 1849.
ASSESSMENT OF CITY PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the new Assessment Lists of the valuation of all the property in the various wards of the city, are now open at this office for the inspection of the citizens of Sydney, and will so remain for thirty days from this date. Any person who may feel himself aggrieved by the valuation put upon his premises, must lodge his complaint in writing with the Town Clerk, before the expiration of the said thirty days, to be submitted to the City Council for their consideration; but after the expiration of thirty days from this date no complaint from any citizen shall be received by the Town Clerk, or attended to by the Council.
By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor.
JOHN RAE,
2014 Town Clerk.

No. 49-89.
Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 1st February, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given, that applications will be received at this Office, till Wednesday, the 14th day of February instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the situation of City Surveyor, under the Corporation of Sydney, vacant by the resignation of Francis Webb Sheilds, Esq.
Full particulars concerning the duties of the situation may be obtained on application at the Town Clerk's Office.
By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor.
JOHN RAE,
1970 Town Clerk.

DINNER TO J. R. HOLDEN, ESQ.

THE Dinner to J. R. HOLDEN, Esq., on his departure from the colony, will be held at Entwistle's Hotel, York-street, on Friday, the 23rd February, at seven o'clock precisely. W. C. WENTWORTH, Esq., M.C., will take the chair, and the following gentlemen act as Stewards:—

W. Bland, Esq.	B. Boyd, Esq.
J. F. Downes, Esq.	F. A. C. Foster, Esq.
J. L. Innes, Esq.	A. Bogue, Esq.
G. C. Turner, Esq.	F. W. Campbell, Esq.
	L. Samuel, Esq.

Tickets can be procured from any of the Stewards.
FREDERICK A. C. FOSTER,
2344 Hon. Secretary.

BATHURST.
BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT.

MR. J. J. ASHE takes this opportunity of informing sheep and cattle holders, as also the settlers of the above and surrounding districts, that he has completed arrangements with Mr. Joseph Simmons for the purchase of the above establishment, which he purposes carrying on
UNDER HIS OWN PERSONAL SUPERINTENDENCE,
and pledges himself to use the utmost exertion to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him, by forwarding their sheep and cattle to be rendered down at that above establishment.
J. J. A. would also intimate that he shall at all times be ready to provide purchasers for the tallow, and, from his general knowledge of business, derived from considerable practice and experience in the country, he is led to believe that stockholders will best consult their interests by giving him a fair trial. [illegible]
Prices as heretofore, cattle, [illegible]; sheep, 6d. per head.
1834

SECOND AND FINAL DRAWING IN THE PARTITION
OF THE
BANK OF AUSTRALIA PROPERTIES.
MR. LYONS

IS authorised to announce that the difficulty being now removed which prevented the Bank from including
THE PROPERTIES FORMERLY BELONGING TO MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOSKING,
in the first Drawing of the Partition
ALL THESE
VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES,
INCLUDING
THE SYDNEY PROPERTIES,
THE RACE-COURSE AT MAITLAND, THE PROPERTIES IN THE TOWN OF MELBOURNE, AT JIMA JIMA, AND AT THE MERRI CREEK, BESIDES THE MINERAL AND ALLUVIAL LANDS AT ADELAIDE,
will be allotted and divided, to be drawn for
ON EASTER MONDAY,
THE 9TH APRIL NEXT.
*** A detailed list of the whole of the Lots is in course of preparation, and will be submitted to the public before the tickets are issued. 891

A COMMITTEE of the friends and political supporters of W. C. Wentworth, Esq., entertaining a deep sense of his eminent public services during the last twenty-five years, and being desirous of obtaining for the colony the full benefit of his talents in his present position as one of the members for Sydney, have suggested to that gentleman the expediency of relieving himself from the large demands upon his time and attention occasioned by his very extensive private concerns. It being impossible in the present state of the money market to realise by ordinary means, on the large scale that will be necessary for the accomplishment of this object, except at a ruinous sacrifice; the Committee have undertaken, with Mr. Wentworth's consent, and that of his co-proprietors, to arrange a Plan of Equitable Partition by Lot, by means whereof a large mass of very valuable property, such as it is believed no other single individual in the colony is possessed of, will be thrown open to public competition at fair rates. A Prospectus, setting forth the particulars of the lots is in course of preparation, and will be published for general information very shortly. The plan will comprise property of the value of £50,000. The Sydney property, much of it in the very heart of the city, is valued at £20,000 and upwards. The suburban property, some of it adjoining the boundary line of the city, and none of it more than six miles distant therefrom, at £10,000; and other estates, for the most part situate in fine agricultural districts, together with stations, sheep, and cattle, at £20,000. The particulars of these very extensive properties, when divided into suitable lots, will be given in the forthcoming prospectus. The Committee for the present consists of the following gentlemen:—
William Bland, Esq., Sydney.
Adam Bogue, Esq., Sydney.
Mr. Alderman Brown, Sydney.
Alexander Busby, Esq., Cassilis.
James Chisholm, Esq., Argyle.
Daniel Cooper, Esq., Sydney.
Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., Windsor.
George Hill, Esq., M.C., Sydney.
William Hindson, Esq., Sydney.
Robert Johnstone, Esq., Annandale.
David Johnstone, Esq., George's Hall.
Moses Joseph, Esq., Sydney.
William Lawson, junior, Esq., Bathurst.
Nelson Lawson, Esq., M.C., Prospect.
Francis Lord, Esq., Bathurst.
James Martin, Esq., M.C., Sydney.
James Milson, Esq., Sydney.
George Robert Nichols, Esq., M.C., Sydney.
George Oakes, Esq., M.C., Parramatta.
John Peter, Esq., Wagga Wagga.
James Simmons, Esq., Sydney.
Mr. Alderman Thurlow, Sydney.
Robert Towns, Esq., Sydney. 1972

FASHIONABLE DANCING.

MR. J. CLARK begs to announce that his School was re-opened on Friday, the 5th instant.
Families and Schools attended as usual within thirty miles of Sydney.
180, Elizabeth-street, Sydney,
January 13. 666

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

BY the request of several friends Miss ABRAHAM most respectfully informs them and the public generally, that her School will be opened on Monday, the 12th instant. Music taught by Miss J. Abraham, Professor of the Pianoforte.
Terms on application.
582, George-street, February 8. 3424

ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT.
STOCK-IN-TRADE, FIXTURES, &c., OF AN EXCELLENT GENERAL BUSINESS IN THE IMPROVING TOWNSHIP OF
BATHURST,
FOR DISPOSAL.

FLOWER AND KEELE will be glad to treat with parties desirous of commencing business, for the purchase of the remainder of their stock, on the most liberal terms. They have no doubt but that a satisfactory arrangement can be made with the landlord for a renewal of the lease, which expires in June next, and the unexpired portion of which they will part with at once, should they meet with a purchaser for the stock and fixtures.
The goods they have left are all saleable, and indeed indispensable to a general store; *no portion of them can be considered as dead stock.*
The above is an excellent opportunity for any one wishing to come at once into the possession of a good and well-established
COUNTRY STOREKEEPING BUSINESS.
Bathurst, February 1. 2888

MR. WILLIAM KING,
PIANOFORTE-MAKER.
(*From Messrs. Broadwood and Son's, London,*)

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business as a PIANOFORTE-MAKER, at No. 676, George-street, near the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office.
Mr. K. having had much experience for many years in Messrs. Broadwood and Son's justly celebrated establishment, feels confident he will give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders, either to MAKE, REPAIR, or REGULATE Pianofortes.
In soliciting public patronage, he pledges himself to *punctuality and moderate charges.*

JUST OPENED, AND ON SALE, HE ALBERT,
2 Very Superior-toned 6½ Octave (from F to G) Cottage Pianofortes, with cylinder front, and bass string plate, by Broadwood and Son. 2882

FOR SALE, a blacksmith's bellows, anvil, with stock-in-trade, suitable for a shipsmith. To be sold a Bargain. Enquire at Mr. Isaac Bays', opposite the Labour-in-Vain, Sussex-street. 2423

PADDINGTON ESTATE.

THREE Acres of Land divided into Fifty-seven Allotments of Land, on the South Head Road, close to the Military Barracks, having frontages to the South Head Road and Underwood-street of 20 feet each, by depths of from 140 feet to 190 feet, to be sold on [illegible] years credit, paying interest at eight per cent. Apply to Mr. Samuel Harris at J. F. Josephson's, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street North, where a plan of the property may be seen, and further particulars had.
January 31. 1916

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

February 8.—H. M. S. Havannah, 22 guns, Captain Erskine, from Port Nicholson the 30th January.

DEPARTURES.

February 8.—Emma, brig, 121 tons, Captain Osborne, for Adelaide. Passengers—Mrs. Merrall and two children, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. J. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Bird and child, Mr. and Mrs. Platt and two children, Messrs. John, Alfred, Tamar, William, James, and Rhoda Freeland, Mr. J. Blanch, Mr. J. Keogh, Mr. Langford, and Mr. James Cole.

February 8.—*Mary*, American ship, 287 tons, Captain Cory, for the South Sea Fishery.

CLEARANCES.

February 8.—Endeavour, American barque, 252 tons, Captain Hamblin, for the South Sea Fishery.

February 8.—Rose of Eden, schooner, 50 tons, Captain Barnett, for Moreton Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day—Catherine Jamison, for London; Louisa, for Auckland; Endeavour, for the South Sea Fishery; Rose of Eden, for Moreton Bay.

To-morrow.—Emma, for Hobart Town.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 8.—Australia, 45, Williams, from Newcastle, with 70 tons coals; Mary Ann, 22, Johnstone, from the M'Donald River, with 700 bushels wheat, 150 bushels maize; Mary Ann, 11, Filby, from the Manning River, with 3000 feet cedar, 1000 feet rosewood, 110 bushels wheat, 240 fellies, 8 dozen kangaroo skins, 8 hides, 2 cwt. tallow, 2 cwt. cheese; Newport Packet, 10, Woodett, from Brisbane Water, with 300 bushels shells; Pilot, 31, Wood, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; Maitland, steamer, 103, Parsons, from Morpeth, with 40 bales wool, 3 casks tallow, 27 trusses hay, 120 bushels barley, 26 bags onions, 10 cases fruit, 20 pigs, 5 calves.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

February 8.—Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; Young Billy, 15, Carbuss, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Newport Packet, 10, Woodett, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Swan, 35, Bragg, for the William River, in ballast; Pilot, 31, Wood, for Newcastle, in ballast; Australia, 45, Williams, for Newcastle, in ballast.

EXPORTS.

February 8.—Endeavour, American barque, 252 tons, Captain Hamlin, for the South Sea Fishery: 300 barrels black and 166 barrels sperm oil, original cargo.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

For Hobart Town.—By the Emma, this evening, at six.

For Port Nicholson.—by the Louis and Miriam, to-morrow evening, at six.

H.M.S. Havannah has made an excellent passage of eight days and a half from Port Nicholson. The schooner William Alfred, hence the 6th January, arrived at Port Nicholson on the 15th. The schooner Shamrock, from Launceston, arrived on the 10th January. The brig Maquasha and barque Margaret Bruce, from Hobart Town, arrived at Port Nicholson on the 28th January. The American ship W. C. Nye, Rose, seven months from Rio Janeiro, put into Port Nicholson on the 23rd January, with 300 barrels sperm oil. The ship Ajax, Young, from London the 24th September, arrived at Port Otago on the 8th January. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Valpey and four children, Miss Jeffreys, Mr. Forbes, two Mr. Fultons, Mr. Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Fonderbrer, Messrs. French, Redpath, Dowson, Wetherby, Picard, Stewart, thirteen intermediate, and one hundred and fifty steerage passengers, sixty-five of whom, however were for Wellington and Nelson. The schooner William Alfred was to sail from Port Nicholson for Sydney a few days after the Havannah. The barque Cornelia was to sail for London about the 3rd instant.

The Calypso.—No intelligence of this brig had been received at Port Nicholson when the Havannah sailed on the 30th January. She had been then seventy-seven days out from Sydney. Among the names of her passengers, published in yesterday's *Herald*, for Mr. M'Donald, read Mr. Samuel M'Donnell.

The barques Catherine Jamieson and Louisa, were at anchor in Watson's Bay yesterday evening at sunset. In the manifest of the latter vessel, which appeared in yesterday's *Herald*, for 120 hams, and 3 hogsheads rum, shipped by J. S. Macfarlane, read 120 horses and 23 hogsheads rum.

The American whaler Lexington, in getting under weigh for sea on Wednesday afternoon, broke her windlass, which will detain the vessel in harbour until Tuesday next.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR TO-DAY.

February.		Sun rises	Sun sets	High water morn	High water even
9	FRIDAY	6 25	6 40	8 25	8 40

Last Quarter, 7 m. past 1, P.M., Feb. 16.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1849.
"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

RAILWAY DEMURS.

Although the spirit of the age is eminently enterprising, and seems on a cursory observation to be all buoyancy and triumph, there can be no doubt amongst those who are conversant with the details of its progress, that, up to a certain stage, it is opposed by difficulties whose name is Legion, and has to fight every inch of its way. The spirit we speak of is that of science applied to the practical affairs of life. This spirit is essentially *innovating*. Dissatisfied with things as they exist, it is ever seeking to disturb the settled habits of society by the introduction of what it believes to be valuable improvements. But society on the whole is averse to innovation; is well contented with its settled habits; and looks with jealousy or positive dislike on all new fangled schemes for its own amelioration. It is slow to believe, still slower to consent, and slower still to act, when science unfolds her discoveries, asks leave to try her experiments, and invites general co-operation in the working out of her beneficial changes. Incredulity which will not be convinced, ignorance which will not be instructed, obstinacy which will not be moved, prejudice which refuses to be propitiated, and indifference which it seems impossible to rouse—these are amongst the daily obstacles by which scientific adventure is checked, and which nothing but its own indomitable energies could effectually conquer.

Sixty years ago, an American citizen, of the name of Oliver Evans, satisfied himself as to the applicability of steam to land-travelling. He petitioned the legislature of Pennsylvania for the exclusive right to use steam waggons so propelled; but the Committee to whom his petition was referred *thought* him *insane*, and of course refused his prayer. Three years subsequently, he laid his plans before a firm celebrated for mechanical ingenuity, and having shown them his drawings and plans, and explained the expansive power of steam, [illegible] he asked them to join in the expense and profits of his project; but, fearful of the difficulties attending it, they declined the concern. Similar applications to other parties met with the same fate; and so the precious secret which Oliver Evans had found out, and of which he was anxious to give the world the benefit, was thrust back into oblivion for half a century longer.

About ten years ago, when the bold scheme for crossing the Atlantic in steam-vessels was nearly matured, a gentleman who then held an exalted place amongst the scientific oracles of Europe, Dr. Lardner, roundly asserted, and staked his reputation on the truth, that the thing was physically impossible. Within a few weeks after the oracle had spoken, *the thing was done*.

A few years earlier, similar obstacles were thrown in the way of those enterprising men of Liverpool who were bent on opening a locomotive communication by steam between their seaport and the manufactories of Manchester. Their first application to the House of Commons for a Bill was negatived in Committee by a majority of 19 to 13; the Committee being of opinion that "*from considerations of kindness to the promoters of so wild and impracticable a scheme, the bill ought to be rejected.*" A Civil Engineer, Mr. Francis Giles, was adduced as a witness, as to the impracticability of carrying the proposed railway over that huge bog, Chat Moss; and his evidence, says the historian, "*presents an amusing instance of incautious judgment.*" He declared that a railroad certainly could not be made over that place without going to the *bottom* of the Moss, a depth of 33 or 34 feet; that no carriage could stand on the Moss short of the bottom; and that £200,000 would not get the parties through it. One of the learned *gentlemen* who examined this witness, waxing facetious on the madness of the scheme, asked Mr. Giles what it would cost to fill up the Moss with *diamonds*. The writer from whose narrative we quote, adds this brief but cutting remark:—"What Mr. Giles thus declared to be *impracticable*, has since been *accomplished*; and the expense, so far from approaching to £200,000, *has not exceeded £30,000*!"

And when the bill was at last carried in the House of Commons, it was only by a majority of 47, there being 88 ayes, against 41 noes. The financial loss caused by this inveterate opposition to the most magnificent improvement of the age we live in was immense, the expense of the Parliamentary proceedings having amounted to nearly £70,000.

It would have been passing strange had the railway promoters in this colony found in New South Wales an exception from the ordinary experience of scientific adventure. Had the colonists unanimously come forward with the best support they could afford to that novel undertaking—or even had they unanimously looked upon it with a favourable eye, the passive majority leaving the active minority to pursue the even tenor of their way, without opposition or intentional discouragement of any kind—our friends at 'tother side the globe might have put down the fact as a fresh proof that in Australia the order of nature is turned upside down. But no such anomaly has shown itself. The people of New South Wales turn out to be just as *human*, in regard to prejudice and incredulity, as their fellow mortals in Liverpool and Pensylvania. The energetic *few* have to deal with the apathetic *many*. The courageous are confronted by the timid—the hopeful by the dolorous—the generous by the sordid—the patriotic by the selfish.

Three full years has this noble movement now been going on; and in spite of all the chills and checks it has had to bear, it has gone on well. Difficulty after difficulty has been surmounted; objection after objection has been refuted; cavil after cavil has been put down. At the outset, the *desirableness* of colonial railways was admitted on all hands; but it was objected that they would not *pay*, the population being too small, and the traffic too inconsiderable. Well, committees of enquiry are set to work; and they find out, by indubitable evidence, that, assuming the absence of any formidable engineering difficulties, and other unusual causes of expense, the traffic *already carried on*, along our great southern and western thoroughfares, would be quite sufficient to give remunerative employment. This being granted, it was again objected that the cost would be enormously beyond what the resources of the colony could meet. Well, a survey is instituted; and it is found that the cost would be more moderate than the most sanguine estimates had at first assumed. This established, it was next urged, and urged most vehemently in many quarters, that there were not *labourers* enough in the colony to carry out so gigantic a work. Whilst we were in the very act of trying to show that this objection had been made too much of, the floodgates of immigration were suddenly thrown open, and labour began to pour in in rapid and augmenting streams. No sooner had this last bugbear been got rid of, than we all began to clamour for a Government guarantee, so that sure might be made doubly sure. The guarantee is given. It is given for ten years; and we ask for twenty-five. It is given for twenty-five *years*; and *we ask for perpetuity*. And if it be given for perpetuity, there will still remain an objection behind which not a few persons are now holding back. The guarantee, they plead, is promised by only one of the two parties whose consent is necessary to its becoming law. The Executive have assented; but then their assent is contingent upon the concurrence of the Legislative Council; and that concurrence, *possibly*, may not be forthcoming.

Possibly, we grant. But in granting thus much, we are granting the possibility of the Council's being utterly unfit for the exercise of its powers and the *performance* of its duties. If *they*, the representatives of the people, were to set their veto against the liberal concessions of the Executive, on a question so vital to the interests of the community they represent, they would indeed bring disgrace upon themselves and upon the colony. [illegible] doing any thing of the kind. So far as the *elective* members are concerned, it is known that at least a decided majority are prepared to go along with Government in giving every reasonable support to the Railway Company. The *official* members will of course vote with the Government to a man; whilst we cannot for a moment suppose that the *nominee* members will throw themselves into a factious opposition. The concurrence of the Council, then, may be regarded as a moral certainty.

Thus, the more the objections and supposed difficulties in the way of this splendid work are brought to the test of calm consideration, the plainer does it become there is nothing in them.

DR. LANG'S EMIGRATION.

The Emigration Papers which we have just finished inspecting do not contain any information respecting the emigration which has commenced at the instance of the Rev. Dr. Lang. The Doctor has marched and countermarched like a perturbed spirit through the island of Great Britain; sanguine in disposition, voluble and confident in talk, and bearing the respectable character of a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, and the still more impressive one of a Minister of Religion; he has succeeded, if not in setting a-going any of his joint-stock colonization speculations, in at least awakening a considerable spirit of private enterprise, and evoking a considerable unassisted emigration to that fine part of the colony generally geographically and officially known as Moreton Bay, but which (in consequence of Cook never having seen it) he chooses to call Cooksland. In an extract from the *Moreton Bay Courier*, reprinted in the *Herald* of 6th instant, our readers will have perused an account of the arrival of the Fortitude at Moreton Bay with unassisted emigrants, and of the total want of any previous intimation or arrangement for their reception. The wise Doctor wrote books, and scribbled letters, and talked big at public meetings, but could not spare a moment from May to September to signify to any body at Brisbane that such a ship was fitting out, was filling up, was ready to sail. It never costs the Doctor a thought what they are to do immediately on arrival. No doubt when the money is got, an application will be made to have land surveyed, and after the land has been surveyed, it will be advertised for sale, and after it has been not less than one and not longer than three months advertised for sale, it may be bought, provided nobody else wants it; and after it has actually been bought, Dr. Lang's emigrants may be set to work erecting houses, digging wells, and clearing and fencing paddocks for cultivation, and as soon as all these operations are accomplished, they may commence the cultivation of cotton. The Doctor sends them out to grow cotton, and there is nothing to hinder them to do it after a time. But while the grass is growing the steed may starve. What are they to do in the mean time? Go to service no doubt, and plenty of that is to be got. But we think that they needed not, in such case,—if they are to condescend to take service—they needed not to have been so fastidious as to refuse the Government assistance offered to all eligible emigrants. It was remarkably unwise, first because of the additional expense to themselves; secondly, because of the less sufficient sanitary precautions for the voyage; and, thirdly, because it deprives them of all claim on the Colonial Government on arrival.

But the Rev. Dr. Lang is unlike every body else, and makes rules for himself. He has his own surgeon superintendent as well as clergymen, catechists, and teachers, and he has his own surveyor, who is to select his own land at his own price, and in his own name, in defiance of that most intractable and odious measure the Land Sales Act. Nay, he has his own claim on the Government for the passage moneys of these emigrants, although, so far as can be seen, he has entirely passed by the Land and Emigration Commissioners, to whom the duty of admitting as eligible all emigrants to this colony, and administering the funds set apart for their introduction, has been exclusively entrusted. These arrangements are nothing to the Doctor. He sees only that his importance, and the prosperity of the colony, will be promoted by sending out Presbyterians to grow cotton in *(lucus a non lucendo)* Cooksland. Cotton, Presbyterianism, and Langism, are the *summa bona*, and so he casts the bread of hundreds upon the waters on the chance that he will find it after many days.

Good may come out of this speculation—for a pure speculation it is—but no thanks to Dr. Lang for his neglect of every business-like precaution. "John Dunmore Lang, D.D., A.M., Senior Minister of the Presbyterian Church, and Member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, Honorary Vice President of the African Institute of France, and Honorary Member of the Literary Institute of Olinda, in the Brazils," could only contemplate the magnificent distant results by which Georgia, Virginia, and Carolina were to be superseded, and Cooksland and its baptizer immortalised. He could not condescend to such paltry items as housing and feeding his flock.

By the ship which brought out the emigrants, it appears that despatches have come (no sooner) in which Mr. Richardson was saddled with the onus of taking care of the emigrants until they should be in a way to take care of themselves, and in which Government have been instructed by the Doctor as to his plans, all about his selections and his surveys, and his pecuniary claims on the Colonial Land Fund. We fear the dull-heads and dire delays of office will stand much in the way of the success of his schemes—calculations we cannot call them. We fear the Doctor has forgotten, if he ever knew, the canny Scotch maxim, "Never to reach out your arm farther than you can well draw it in again."

Cabmen's Lamps.—Two cabmen, named Bosworth and Chuck, were, yesterday, prosecuted by Mr. Inspector Stubbs for breach of the 32nd clause of the By-law, in not having their lamps lighted. Both defendants pleaded guilty. Alderman Egan, who adjudicated, having learnt that the present was the offenders first offence, imposed on each a fine of [illegible] [illegible]

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

GOULBURN CIRCUIT COURT.

Monday, February 5.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice Manning.

RAPE.

John Swift was indicted for having on the 13th day of January last, at Gundagai, in and upon one Helen O'Brien, an infant, of the age of six years, feloniously made an assault, and unlawfully carnally known and abused the said Ellen O'Brien.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended.

The Attorney-General conducted the prosecution, and in opening the case to the Jury, stated that the prisoner was charged with an offence which was still capital in this colony; but that, if after hearing the testimony of the medical man, the Jury should be of opinion that the capital offence had not been completed, it was competent for them under the 2nd section of the 11th Vic., No. 20, to find the prisoner guilty of an assault with intent. It mattered not in law whether the child consented or not. A child of the tender age of the prosecutrix, in cases of this kind, was not allowed a consent at all. The learned Attorney-General then gave a brief history of the case, as detailed in evidence.

At this stage of the proceedings His Honor applied to Mr. Holroyd to watch the case for the prisoner, as he was indicted capitally. To His Honor's application Mr. Holroyd consented.

It appeared from the evidence, that on Thursday, the 11th of January, the prisoner went to the hut of Henry O'Brien, the child's father, distant from Gundagai about a quarter of a mile. The prisoner was excited, and represented that he was suffering from hunger; O'Brien told his wife to give him some food, and to take care of him for a day or two. On the evening of the following day, when O'Brien returned from his work, prisoner was plaiting sinnet and continued to do so when O'Brien went to bed. A man named Ditchfield, who was employed by O'Brien, and was accustomed to sleep in the hut, had, owing to the heat of the weather, been sleeping under a dray in the yard; about 2 A.M. on the morning of Saturday, the 13th, he was awakened by the dog barking, and hearing screams, he got up, and almost immediately after saw the child, Ellen O'Brien, coming from the direction of a creek about 100 yards off; she was crying and appeared much frightened; at this time the father of the child, being aroused by the noise, in coming out of the hut encountered the child. He gave the child into the care of Ditchfield, and then ran after the prisoner, who at this time was about forty yards from the house; he followed him for a quarter of a mile, and came up to him; he had a stick in his hand, and made a blow at O'Brien, saying at the same time, "You —— wretch I'll knock your brains out before you take me a prisoner;" O'Brien then knocked prisoner down, and said, "You villain what made you take my daughter;" prisoner replied "don't kill me or hang me, I took your child, but I have not injured her;" O'Brien then conducted prisoner back to the hut, and left him in charge of Ditchfield, whilst he went to Gundagai for a constable; prisoner when caught by O'Brien had only on a shirt, which afterwards proved to belong to Ditchfield; on the arrival of the constable, prisoner was taken to the lock-up at Gundagai; the child was of too tender an age to be examined; it was supposed that she had been removed from her bed by the prisoner, and upon examination she was much injured, though the surgeon, Dr. Large, who attended her, was unable to swear positively whether the capital offence had been committed; O'Brien considered that the prisoner was not right in his head.

The prisoner in his defence protested that he was innocent. That the shirt was not Ditchfield's but his own, and accounted for the stains of blood on it by stating that he was assisting his master to kill a bullock the day before he went to O'Brien's.

His Honor, in summing up, told the Jury that the evidence might go to show that the man was eccentric or of weak intellect; but not so weak as to be incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong. If they thought he was not able to distinguish between right and wrong, they might acquit him on that ground, and he would be detained till the pleasure of the Crown should be known. There was no doubt that the child was injured by some one. There was evidence of the child screaming, of her running frightened to the hut, of her having marks of violence upon her person, of the man being out with only a shirt on, and of admissions made by him to O'Brien, the father. His Honor advised the Jury to place little reliance on the marks of blood on the shirt, and he concluded by telling them he had no hesitation in advising them, if they thought the man guilty at all, to find him guilty of the lesser offence, since there was no direct proof to convict him of the capital charge.

The Jury retired for ten minutes, and on returning into Court found the prisoner guilty of an assault with intent unlawfully carnally to know and abuse Ellen O'Brien.

At a subsequent part of the day, His Honor having ascertained from Dr. Waugh, the medical attendant of the Gaol at Goulburn, that the prisoner was of sound mind, sentenced him to be worked on the roads or other public works of the colony for the period of five years, the first two years in irons.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT.

The Attorney-General stated to the Court that at the last assizes an information was put upon the file against Thomas Dwyer for an attempt to commit a rape on Bridget Tepps; as the prosecutrix did not attend, Dwyer then was discharged upon his own recognizances to appear at the present assizes, and he had done so. Bridget Tapps, the prosecutrix, was not here, though she had been subpœnaed, and he therefore proposed to call her upon her subpœna, to lay the foundation for an application for an attachment against her.

LARCENY.

James Mortimer was indicted for having, on the 15th day of November, 1848, at Wagga Wagga, feloniously stolen one saddle and one bridle, of the goods and chattels of one William King.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended.

The Attorney-General conducted the prosecution, and stated in opening, that this case should have been sent for trial at the Quarter Sessions instead of the assizes, as it was one of simple larceny.

The case against the prisoner was this. On the day previously to the day mentioned in the information, the prosecutor stopped at a blacksmith's shop at Wagga Wagga, kept by a man named Franklin, and a thunder storm coming on, he placed his dray under Franklin's shed, and at this time the saddle and bridle were on the dray. On the following morning the prosecutor took his dray to Green's, the constable, and whilst there he missed these articles. He returned to Franklin's, and in consequence of the prisoner having spent the night at Franklin's, suspicion of the theft fell upon him. Franklin followed him, and after travelling thirteen or fourteen miles, overtook him, and found the prosecutor's saddle and bridle on the prisoner's dray. It was outside his tarpaulin and not concealed, and when asked by King where he had got it, he said he had found it on the road. When the prosecutor was called upon to identify the saddle and bridle, he identified the former, but said he knew nothing of the latter. Green, the Chief Constable of Wagga Wagga, was called upon by the Attorney-General to explain the circumstance, when he stated that on his way to the Assizes he was using the prosecutor's bridle, and it was exchanged at Gunning for the one produced. This piece of evidence was strongly animadverted upon by the learned Attorney-General, who told the constable it was most improper to use any thing which was likely to be put in evidence in larceny.

The prisoner, in his defence, persisted in his story that he had found the saddle and bridle.

His Honor, in summing up, stated that he coincided in the regret expressed by the Attorney-General, that such a trumpery case had been sent so far for trial, and to the Assizes instead of the Quarter Sessions.

The Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged [illegible] Wagga Wagga to Goulburn, a distance of upwards of two hundred miles.

LARCENY.

James Hoare was indicted for having, on the 27th day of November, 1848, at Yass, feloniously stolen one saddle and one coat, the goods and chattels of Moses Moses.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended.

The Attorney-General conducted the prosecution, and stated to the Jury that this was another trumpery case, and should have been sent also for trial to the Court of Quarter Sessions. As the witnesses were present he thought it right that the case should be tried at the Assizes.

The prosecutor is an innkeeper at Yass, and on the afternoon of the 27th of November last, prisoner was drinking at the house of the prosecutor. The saddle, with the coat strapped in front, was seen in the stable at 5 P.M. About nine o'clock the same evening, Hannah Nott, an intelligent little girl, who was in the service of the prosecutor, saw the prisoner come in the direction from the stable, carrying on his back the articles mentioned in the information. The door of the stable was locked, and the prisoner must have effected an entrance through a window which was open. The property was not missed until the following morning, when Hannah Nott mentioned what she had seen on the previous evening. The prisoner was in consequence apprehended, and the constable having ascertained that he had been shepherding on the plains a mile from Yass, went to his hut, and found the coat wrapped up in bedding, which he identified as his own. The saddle was never found.

The prisoner said nothing in his defence.

His Honor summed up, and the jury, after a short absence from Court, found the prisoner guilty, and his Honor sentenced him to be worked in irons on the roads or other public works of the colony for the period of one year.

INDECENT ASSAULT.

Hartley Smith was indicted for having, on the 19th day of January, 1849, at Goulburn, in and upon one Bridget Burren, an infant of the age of three years, made an indecent assault, and for having then and there unlawfully and indecently assaulted the said Bridget Burren.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended.

The Attorney-General conducted the prosecution, and stated to the Jury that the information was framed under the 4th section of the 11th Victoria, No. 36, an act which was recently passed by the Legislative Council of this colony for the better protection of infant children who might fall into the hands of persons of beastly habits.

It appeared from the evidence, that at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day charged in the information, the prisoner was seen at the corner of a stockyard, near the house of the child's father, in Goulburn, and that he took the child up the stockyard to a recess formed by the stockyard fence and a pigstye. The child was almost immediately missed, and the mother found the child and the prisoner in such a position as left no doubt of the prisoner's intentions. The mother of the child screamed and attracted her husband and Mr. David Davis to the spot; prisoner stated that he had done no harm to the child, and if the child's father would allow him to go, he would give him a silver watch; prisoner was then lodged in the lockup.

The prisoner, in his defence, stated that he was innocent of the charge, and that illness had brought him to the stockyard.

His Honor briefly recapitulated the evidence, and the Jury found the prisoner guilty.

Evidence was then given that the prisoner had been before convicted of a similar offence.

His Honor, after commenting on the enormity of the crime, sentenced the prisoner to be worked in irons on the roads or other public works of the colony for the period of three years.

REG. v. HAND AND ANOTHER.

The Attorney-General stated, that in the case of Nicholas Hand and John Dunn, who were committed so far back as the 26th of August last for trial at the Quarter Sessions, it appeared that the principal witness (O'Hara) had absconded, and as there was little probability of procuring his attendance hereafter, he should consent to the prisoners being discharged on their own recognizances, to appear when called upon by the Attorney-General to answer any charge that might be preferred against them.

The prisoners, having entered into the required recognizances, were then discharged.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Thursday.

Before W. H. Kerr, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of John Grahame and Co., a third meeting was held, when the following claims were proved:—Wm. Hay, £87 11s. 8d.; George Gammie, £8 11s. 11d.; Fisher and Donaldson, £3 3s. 6d.; C. and T. Newton, £16 6s 3d. The Official Assignee handed in his report, which was read to the meeting, and directions given upon various matters relating to the estate.

In the estate of John Grahame, an adjourned third meeting was held. A claim for £73 6s. 1d. was proved by J. S. Hanson, and the insolvent was allowed to retain his household furniture on payment of certain expenses incurred in the estate.

In the estate of Robert Marsden Cartwright, an adjourned certificate meeting was held, when the same was allowed.

In re Samuel Jenner.—The certificate of this insolvent was suspended for twelve months on the 2nd February, 1848, and the period alluded to having elapsed, Jenner applied to the Chief Commissioner that it might now be granted him. Opposition was lodged by Lewis Alexander, who had on the previous occasion opposed the insolvent. The Chief Commissioner, however, decided that the certificate having been suspended for the period of twelve months, and no new facts having been proved against the insolvent, it must now be granted.

NEW INSOLVENT.

John Gorrick, of Petersham, householder. Debts, £176. Assets—personal property, £12. Balance deficiency, £163. Official Assignee, Mr. John Morris.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of Edward Ward, a single meeting, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of John Nicol, a first meeting, at half-past 11.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estate of Richard Windeyer, (deceased) a special meeting for proof of claims at 11 o'clock.

THE SETTLEMENT AT OTAGO.

(From the Otago News, December 27.)

Nine months ago, and the pioneers of this settlement commenced, what seemed to them then, the endless task of clearing ground for their dwellings and gardens. On every side a wilderness of wood, flax, and fern, met the eye, diversified here and there with a dismal looking swamp. Amid toils of no ordinary kind, and under discouragements which damped the ardour of some of their number, they continued progressing, and now, instead of seeing one or two solitary houses, with a narrow, swampy footpath, the eye is gladdened with a goodly sprinkling of houses, some of wood, others of mud and pruse; whilst numerous gardens, well fenced and cleared, and one street, at least, showing its broad track from end to end of the future town, give evidence of the progress we have made. We have two hotels—a church—a school—a wharf, small though it be. We have butchers, bakers, and stores of all descriptions. We have an Odd Fellows' Society—a Cricket Club; we have boats plying on the bay and the river, and every outward sign of commercial activity and enterprise. If we want anything at present, it is more capitalists, to aid and increase what has been already so well and spiritedly begun. Our population in the town alone, is nearly 600; including 18 land proprietors, 20 storekeepers, 24 carpenters, sawyers, &c., and about 100 labourers. At Port Chalmer's, Anderson's Bay, the Half-way Bush, the Taeiri, and Molyneux, we have a population of about 190; including 10 land proprietors, 9 carpenters, &c., and 13 shepherds and labourers. (Rather a small amount of labour for the country district we confess; but we expect to see the reverse of this shortly.) For so small a colony, our [illegible] [illegible]

it. With few exceptions, every emigrant has worked as if the well being of the society depended upon himself alone; sobriety, industry, and a determined perseverance in overcoming all obstacles, have been the distinguishing traits of each and all. Such causes combined must always have produced happy results; but here, in a new country, it is more apparent, and a wider field is open for exertion. To our fellow-colonists we would say, "Continue to work in the way you have begun, and your prosperity and comfort will be substantial and secure." To capitalists intending to emigrate, we would say, "Come over and help us, and in helping us, you will increase your own a hundred fold."

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

Mr. C. Newton.—At his Sale Yard, at 12 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins; at the Cattle Market, at 2 o'clock, 22 Head Brood Mares, Colts, and Geldings.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Stationery, Pocket Books, and Toys.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Saddlery, Kangaroo Skins, Gunny Bags, Harness Leather.

Mr. Mort.—At the Cattle Market, at 10 o'clock, Milch Cows; at the Stores of Messrs. Young and Co., Hunter-street, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Ale; at the Cattle Market, at 3 o'clock, Young Horse Stock.

Mr. Armstrong.—At his Repository, at 12 o'clock, Weekly Sale of Horses.

Mr. S. Solomons.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wool Mattress, Palliasse, Jewellery, Glass Case, Jugs, Basons, Toilet Glasses, Pictures, Chimney Glasses, Draught Boards, Flute, Dressing Cases, Carpet Bags, eight-day Dials, &c.

Mr. G. Pickering.—At his Rooms, 221, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges, Watches, Jewellery, Wearing Apparel.

The Sydney Choral Society.—On Wednesday evening last, the subscribers and their friends were admitted to the practice of this interesting Society, at the School-house, Castlereagh-street, when the selection and the performance of the evening gave the greatest satisfaction. The present practice was devoted to pieces of a sacred character, (it being a rule of the Society to have alternate practices of sacred and secular music) being almost exclusively composed of choruses from the Messiah, Creation, &c., inspiring the hearers with the magnitude of ideas of these great composers, Handel, Haydn, and others. The following programme of the music will show the taste exhibited by the Committee:—Part I. *We Praise thee, O God*—Handel's Dettingen Te Deum; *Remember not the Sins*—Battishill; *Lord for thy Tender Mercies' Sake*—*Quoniam tu solus sanctus*—from Mozart's Mass, No. 12; *Go not far from me, O Lord*—Zingarelli; *Lift up your Heads*—Handel; *He gave them Hailstones*—Handel.—Part II. *Magnificat*—Smith; *Et incarnatus est*, Cherubini; *Fixed in His everlasting Seat*, Handel; *Let all the Angels of God worship Him*, Handel; *God is gone up with a merry noise*—Croft; *Since thou only art Holy*, Haydn; *The Lord gave the Word*—Handel; *Hallelujah Chorus*—Handel. The Society has recently added to its usefulness by the formation of a Juvenile Singing Class, under the direction of their indefatigable conductor, Mr. Johnson, the expenses of which are borne by the Society. The company present on Wednesday evening last, comprising many of the aristocracy of the capital, mustered, we should say, about four hundred persons.

Police Office.—The Court was opened yesterday by Captain Innes, who disposed of the drunkards' and vagrants' lists, and the branch of the peace cases. The Court was then adjourned at twenty minutes to ten o'clock until the latter hour, but it was not re-opened until nearly the half-hour after that time, when Alderman Egan and Dr. Mitchell (one of the magistrates on the roster) came on the Bench. Mr. Mylne shortly followed, but did not remain any great length of time. Dr. Mitchell sat for about a couple of hours, and Alderman Allen then attended. Two cases, one an apprentice for breach of indentures in absconding, and the second a nuisance one, in consequence of professional assistance occupied upwards of as many hours. Shortly after two o'clock the Court was adjourned for a quarter of an hour, but it was three before it was re-opened, when a remanded charge was disposed of, and the business of the day was then concluded; one summons case, however, having to be postponed until next Thursday. Mr. Lamach, the second magistrate summoned, was absent. The magistrates for to-day are Mr. Moir and Captain Moriarty.

Maitland Circuit Court.—His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson, accompanied by the Solicitor-General, Mr. Frederick Perry, the Clerk of the Arraigns, and Mr. Prout, the Under-Sheriff, will leave Sydney for Maitland to-morrow night per steamer. His Honor will open the Circuit Court on Monday next. The criminal calendar is rather heavy, and the nature of the cases generally is of the very worst description. The calendar has already appeared in the *Herald*. There is however but one civil case for trial, viz., Marsh v. Burnett—a special jury cause. The day appointed for its trial is the 16th instant; but whether it will be tried on that day will depend much upon the state of the criminal business then, and upon the discretion of the learned Judge.

A Ruffian.—A man of the name of Peter Rooney was yesterday brought before the Police Court, at the instance of Mr. Neale, of Balmain, who sought sureties of the peace in consequence of some violent threats the defendant had made use of towards him. Rooney, who is a powerful muscular man, has been times out of number before the Police Court for assaults, many of them of a very cowardly character, and other violent conduct, and it appeared had contrived to render himself perfectly dreaded, as stated by the prosecutor, by all who resided in the neighbourhood of where he lived at Balmain. Captain Innes said, he was aware of this, as some of the residents at the locality alluded to had got up a petition to the Bench, praying that steps might be taken to remove them of the defendant's presence. Knowing Rooney to be as unmitigated a ruffian as he (Capt. I.) had ever met with in the course of his life, he directed that he should enter into sureties to keep the peace for the term of three years, himself in the sum of £300, and two sureties of £150 each, and twenty-four hours' notice of bail to be given, and in default of bail to be imprisoned for six months. It was stated, that on the two constables sent to apprehend this man being about to do so, they were attacked by him with a stick in a most desperate manner, and before he was secured they sustained some injuries. Rooney from his appearance did not seem to have come off without getting some few hard blows.

Impudent Theft.—In the course of Wednesday evening, a chair exposed for sale before the shop of a dealer named Folks, on the Brickfield Hill, was walked away with.

Court of Requests.—This Court will resume its sittings at ten o'clock this morning, commencing at No. 265. Those cases in which attorneys are engaged will be disposed of after the list is gone through.

Stealing.—A female of the name of Bridget Weldon was yesterday committed for trial for stealing an iron pot and a bucket from the premises of a person named Windsor, at Soldiers' Point. The property was taken some time early on Tuesday morning, and on Wednesday was found exposed for sale at the shop of a dealer of the name of Bulpin, in Clarence-street. According to the statement of Mrs. Bulpin, she had given the prisoner a shilling for the articles, (less than half their value) in consequence of her having pleaded great poverty, and had agreed with her, that if she returned her the shilling, and gave her three-pence in addition, she could have them back again. A second female, named Sarah Williams, (a woman considerably advanced in years) was placed at the bar with a man of the name of Lacey, a dealer on Church-hill—the first charged with stealing, and the second with receiving two coats, the property of a person named Heath, the messenger to the Commercial Bank. According to the prosecutor's statement, it appeared one of the coats was taken from the back entrance of the banking company on the 31st [illegible], and the second had been stolen from the same place on Monday last. Heath happening [illegible] Lacey's shop on Wednesday, [illegible] noticing a coat among the [illegible] exposed for sale, as one of the [illegible] spoke to Mrs. Lacey, when she [illegible] bought it from an old woman who [illegible] sold her a second similar garment, [illegible] being produced, Heath identified [illegible] his property. Subsequently, [illegible] Williams came to Lacey's shop, and [illegible] given in charge. Mrs. Lacey and a [illegible] was staying at her house, deposed [illegible] ner in which the coats came into [illegible] sion. By the statement offered, it [illegible] first coat was pledged by Williams for [illegible] on the second one being brought, it [illegible] by her for 2s. 6d., and she then [illegible] deeming the first. On the pawnbroker enquiring the price of the coat [illegible] sale, and on which the 4s. had been [illegible] 12s. was asked for it. Williams was [illegible] for trial, and Lacey discharged; but [illegible] accompanied this with a strong [illegible] opinion that he did not take necessary [illegible] tion in either receiving pledges [illegible] articles. Mr. Cory attended for Mr. [illegible] for the defendant.

Inquest.—An Inquest was held [illegible] by Mr. Ryan Brenan, at Cunningham's [illegible] King and Castlereagh streets, [illegible] death of Robert Watson, then lying [illegible] the Sydney Infirmary, where he [illegible] the early part of the forenoon. The [illegible] it appeared was foreman to Mr. [illegible] cabinetmaker, of Pitt-street, and had [illegible] the morning stated that on the [illegible] evening as he was going home [illegible] felt a pain which he had previously experienced in the region of the stomach suddenly [illegible] his breast; but he then appeared to be [illegible] usual health, and went home to breakfast [illegible] his residence at Woolloomooloo. In [illegible] ing to his work after this meal, [illegible] when crossing the Race Course he [illegible] fell down, and Mr. Archibald [illegible] up immediately afterwards, and [illegible] what had occurred from some persons [illegible] were supporting the deceased, [illegible] procured the assistance of Mr. Surgeon [illegible] son. Before, however, that [illegible] reached the deceased, Dr. Glissan, [illegible] been also sent for had arrived, and [illegible] ceased was sent to the Infirmary, [illegible] found to be pulseless, and in a dying [illegible] On his reception at the institution [illegible] under the direction of Dr. M'Ewan [illegible] in a warm bath, and stimulants [illegible] him, but without effect, as he [illegible] within the ensuing ten minutes. A post mortem examination was made by Drs. [illegible] and M'Ewan, when extensive effusion [illegible] was found about the heart, arising from [illegible] ture of one of the small arteries. This [illegible] accounted for the sudden termination [illegible] and a finding of death by the visitation of God was recorded. In the course of the inquest it transpired that a young female [illegible] was staying with the deceased's wife [illegible] house, and who had for some few days [illegible] been ill, had died within ten after the [illegible] which he expired.

Robbery.—The several persons [illegible] for the robbery at Mr. Jacques's, [illegible] street, underwent a further examination [illegible] terday. When the female Webster was [illegible] mitted for trial, and the five other [illegible] custody discharged. These persons had [illegible] apprehended in consequence of a [illegible] made by Webster; but which there [illegible] evidence to support.

Produce Sale.—At Mr. Mort's [illegible] sale, yesterday, 315 bales of wool were [illegible] of. The wools were chiefly of coarse [illegible] ferior qualities; and many in very bad [illegible] tion, and full of seed. The subjoined [illegible] rates of disposal:—1 bale at 13½d., [illegible] 3 at 9½d., 22 at 8¾d., 11 at 8½d., 7 at [illegible] at 8d., 38 at 7½d., 32 (very inferior and [illegible] at 6¾d., 26 (in grease and very seedy) at [illegible] 33 (locks, pieces, skin, &c.,) at from [illegible] 5¾d. per lb. A large quantity of sheepskins sold at 9½d. to 4d. per lb. Tallow [illegible] 3 casks mutton, £32 17s. 0d. per ton; [illegible] beef, at £29 to £30 17s. 6d. per ton; [illegible] tons ditto "Hamilton," at £31 12s. [illegible] Hides fetched 7s. 6d. each.

Saddlery, &c.—Purchasers are reminded [illegible] Samuel Lyons sells, this day, at his Mart, at [illegible] o'clock, seven trees best saddles, bridles, [illegible] harness leather, gunny bags, and kangaroo [illegible] Communicated.

Young Horse Stock and Milch Cows.—[illegible] requested by Mr. Mort to call the particular [illegible] of our readers to his sale of superior young [illegible] take place this day at the Cattle Market, [illegible] also, of milch cows, at ten this morning.—[illegible]

PARRAMATTA.

STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

Return of Live Stock Slaughtered [illegible] District during the Year 1848.—The number of head of horned cattle slaughtered [illegible] this period was 6760; of sheep, 29,0[illegible] pigs, 1073. Of the horned stock there [illegible] slaughtered for sale, 2463; for salting, [illegible] tallow, 4084; and for private use, [illegible] Of sheep, 8493 head were for sale, [illegible] tallow, and 719 for private use. There [illegible] 600 pigs slaughtered for sale, 15 for [illegible] for lard, and 1033 for private use.

Boiling-down Establishments.—[illegible] five boiling-down establishments in the [illegible] at which there were rendered, in the [illegible] the year, 4084 cattle, 19,862 sheep, and [illegible] The produce was, 565,000 lbs. of tallow, [illegible] 601 lbs. of lard.

Mills, Factories, &c.—There are [illegible] district five mills for grinding grain, [illegible] steam, 1 water, 1 wind, and 1 horse; [illegible] breweries, 2; candle and soap factories [illegible] cloth factory, 1; and salt works, 1. [illegible] quantity of candles made was 2 tons, [illegible] soap could not be given, as the proprietor [illegible] left the district. The quantity of tweed [illegible] was 21,513 yards, and 800 tons of salt [illegible] produced.

Return of Stock in the District [illegible] 1st January, 1849.—Horses, 1941; [illegible] cattle, 4539; pigs, 2433; sheep, [illegible] 10,018 head.

Return of Schools.—The following [illegible] the numbers attending the various schools [illegible] Attending schools supported wholly by Government, males, 61; females, 184; [illegible] Attending and partly supported by Government, males, 357; females, 331; [illegible] Attending private schools, males, 361; [illegible] 275; total, 636. General total, 779 [illegible] 790 females—1569.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

CAMDEN.

February 7.—The following statistics [illegible] police district of Camden and Narellan [illegible] years 1848-9, may be useful:—

Schools, (of which there are four) [illegible] daily attendance, males 99, females [illegible] Total, 182.

Mills.—1 steam, 1 water, 2 wind, 1 [illegible] Total, 5. 1 malt brewery, 2 freestone [illegible] ries, of which one on the Brownlow [illegible] produces a beautifully clouded stone [illegible] sembling marble, and extensively [illegible] Sydney for chimney-pieces, tombs, [illegible]

Stock Slaughtered.—Horned cattle [illegible] sheep, 684; pigs, 607.

Live Stock.—Horses, 1442; horned [illegible] 4385; pigs, 1188; sheep, 8667.

The weather continues without a [illegible] and the desiccation is affecting even [illegible] The maize is almost a forlorn hope [illegible] and many persons are cutting it down [illegible] cattle as a substitute for grass, which [illegible] disappearing. Still, if rain were to fall [illegible] some of the maize might rally; and [illegible] that on the bottoms, of which there are [illegible] hundred acres planted on the Camden [illegible] would come to a fair crop. So also would [illegible] be plenty of grass for the winter if rain [illegible] fall by the middle of March; for the [illegible] strong, having produced an luxuriant [illegible] growth hitherto during the summer. [illegible] sionally, although the days be hot, [illegible] decidedly sharp and autumnal feeling [illegible] night and the early mornings, rather [illegible] this time of the year.

The thrashing-machine is at work [illegible] forms its duty well. A villager, who [illegible] farmer, named Vincent, has started [illegible] lation, which must turn to good account [illegible] thrashes for 3d. per bushel, and with [illegible] knocks out 100 bushels a day—the [illegible] cleans up at his own expense. [illegible] charged for hand-thrashing is [illegible] bushel—sometimes with rations [illegible] labourers are very scarce; even at [illegible] [illegible]

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[illegible] Bench-day, they were admonished and discharged. They have been very uproarious in the villages of late, and, when tipsy, resist authority, by saying that the land belonged to their fathers. Many good-natured persons who hire them from philanthropic motives, pay them in cash, to the amount of even pounds—a practice which is very injudicious, as they are sure to spend it in liquor, which is procured for them by bullock-drivers and others in such a way as entirely to elude detection and consequent fine. The disgraceful practice of tampering with their women is also a fertile source of annoyance to them, and we are sorry to say that this practice exists among a few filthy persons who inhabit our villages, to say nothing of the bullock drivers, who are, generally speaking, beyond the pale of civilisation, outlaws to decency of every kind.

We were startled at perceiving, yesterday, in the front page of Monday's *Herald*, a sort of advertisement, in which it is stated that a person named Peter Byrnes died recently at Narellan of malignant scarlatina; but are happy to let the travelling public know that they need not have any fears on this head, as we have been assured by the medical gentleman who made a post mortem examination of the body at the request of the Coroner (who first directed an inquest and then counter-ordered it), that the disease which afflicted the deceased was chronic and connected with the lungs—that there was not the slightest symptom of scarlatina present—and that there is not, nor has been hitherto, a single case of that disease in the district. It is probable that the circumstances attending this case may come before the public in another shape; therefore, in fairness to the parties concerned, we abstain from further remark at present.

WINDSOR.

FEBRUARY 7.—This day a meeting was held at Mr. Coffey's hotel, for the purpose of entering into arrangements for entertaining Charles Cowper, Esq., M.C., at a public dinner.

Mr. W. BOWMAN was unanimously voted to the chair; after which it was moved by G. Parker, Esq., J.P., and seconded by Mr. G. M. Pitt, and carried—"That it being understood that as Charles Cowper, Esq., M.C., for the County of Cumberland, intends visiting this district next week to meet his constituents resident here, it is resolved that he be invited to a public dinner, on Thursday, the 15th, as a mark of respect for his eminent services in the Legislative Council during the last five years."

Resolutions requesting Mr. W. Bowman to act as president, Mr. Captain Scarvell as vice-president, and nominating a committee, were then agreed to.

Mr. W. Walker kindly consented to act as secretary on this occasion.

The stewards entered into arrangements with Mr. Coffey to supply a dinner on Thursday, the 15th, and I doubt not everything will be conducted in a style worthy the distinguished guest. I believe Mr. Cowper has signified his intention of meeting his constituents at the Court House, Windsor, at noon, on the day on which the dinner is to take place, and I feel very confident there will be a large attendance of the freeholders of the county. After all the necessary preliminaries had been settled,

Mr. BOWMAN acknowledged the vote of thanks for his conduct in the chair, in very grateful and suitable terms, stating that every day's experience convinced him the more of the better feeling existing among the community, and that nothing could have been more harmonious than the present meeting.

BATHURST.

PRODUCE.—But little variation in prices since our last: new wheat, good samples from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per bushel: the millers have reduced the price of flour to £10 fine, and £8 seconds, per ton of 2000 lbs. Hay, from 35s. to 40s. per ton, superior quality. Dairy produce, same as last quoted. Fruit, abundant and cheap; vegetables, more plentiful, and not dear.

THE WEATHER has for several weeks past been intensely hot, a fine season for harvest, but a very bad one for grazing. We have had no rain since the 28th December, and the herbage has become parched up, and nearly destroyed, and unless we have rain before the frosts set in, there will be scarcely a blade of grass in the shape of feed for cattle, horses, or sheep.—On Friday, the 2nd instant, about sundown, a cold wind sprung up from the south-east, and continued to blow throughout the night, sometimes a perfect hurricane; a cold wind blowing from the same quarter the two following days and nights. These sudden and extreme transitions from heat to cold have caused much sickness with old and young.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.—A meeting of several of the inhabitants of the district was held on Monday, the 6th instant, at the Bathurst Hotel, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of calling a public meeting to discuss this important subject, when it was agreed on that the Police Magistrate should be requested to call a meeting for this purpose. A requisition was agreed to, and within a few hours upwards of thirty signatures attached to it. No day has yet been named for holding the meeting, but it is generally expected it will take place on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at the Bathurst Hotel.

ASSIZES.—List of prisoners for trial at the Assizes to be held here on Thursday, the 22nd instant:—William John Henry, highway robbery with firearms; Henry Jackson, stabbing with intent to kill; Richard Curtis, John Robinson, Joseph Toplis, and George Mildmay, forgery; Henry Mason, William Mason, Denis O'Brien, Edward Hilsdon, and Joseph Jenkins, cattle stealing; Robert Black and Kenneth M'Kenzie, horse stealing; Thomas Roberts, John Hartnell, and John Williams, dwelling robbery; William Gibson, slaughtering sheep; John Shirley and Peter Yeates, robbery from the person with violence. Although there are nineteen prisoners for trial, there are only thirteen cases; the civil cases are fixed for hearing on Monday, the 26th, a list of those set down for trial we will furnish by next post.

CATTLE STEALING.—On Thursday, corporal Anderson, and lance-corporal Baker, of the mounted police, apprehended a man named Dan Reardon, near the Fish River, and on Monday he was safely lodged in the lock-up; this man, who is a ticket-of-leave holder, stands charged with stealing horses, the property of D. M. Irving, Esq. He was brought before the Court, and remanded for the evidence of Mr. Irving.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Friday last, a man named John Parsons came into town, and attended at the Police Office, to receive a sum of money due to him under an execution that had been issued against his master for wages. About eight o'clock that evening he went into the public-house kept by Mr. Thomas White, in Durham-street, called for and drank a glass of wine, and purchased a bottle of port wine, intending to regale with some other friends living at Crooked Corner, about a mile from the township, where he purposed taking up his lodging for the night; a short distance before he reached the residence of his friend, he was met by two men, one knocked him down whilst the others rifled his pockets, and took from his person £8 in notes, 16s. 6d. in silver, a tin box containing his ticket-of-leave, a pencil, and other articles; Parsons, as soon as he recovered from the blow and fright he had received, gave information to the police, and the Chief Constable and constable Finnerty were soon on the scent, and proved good ferrets; [illegible] hours after the robbery they apprehended a man named James Daly, at a public house in [illegible]-street; he was suspected of being concerned in the robbery, but at the hearing of the [illegible] Shortly after, a man named Peter [illegible] a ticket-of-leave holder, was apprehended [illegible] Howick-street. The chief constable [illegible] after a third man, John [illegible], who finding himself pursued, ran into [illegible] the chief constable came up, he saw [illegible] planting something near [illegible] found 16s. 6d. [illegible] Shirley admitted was part [illegible]

GOULBURN.

FEBRUARY 6.—Circumstances requiring our presence in another locality has prevented us from noticing passing events for a short time. During our absence Goulburn has been visited by his Excellency the Governor; but from what we can hear his visit has given very general dissatisfaction to the community, both of town and country. It will be remembered, from the first that his Excellency's visit was considered to be of a private character; but the circumstance of his subsequently saying he would have no objection to receiving an address from the inhabitants, certainly encouraged the belief that His Excellency's visit would not be of such a private nature as was at first anticipated; with that understanding an address was proposed several months ago (at which time His Excellency anticipated paying Argyle a visit), and a deputation of three town and three country gentlemen was appointed to present the address,—the time and the place to be left to His Excellency's choice, and which being ascertained, it was expected that this deputation would have a perfect understanding as to the etiquette to be observed on the occasion.

His Excellency Sir Charles Fitz Roy, accompanied by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, E. Deas Thompson, Esq., and attended by Mr. Fitz Roy, &c., arrived at Rossiville on Saturday, the 27th ultimo, and on the following day attended Divine service, which was conducted by the Rev. W. Sowerby. He came into Goulburn again quite unexpectedly on Monday; not the smallest intimation being given to the deputation to be in readiness to receive his Excellency. Some of them got scent of it a few minutes before, and tried to be at the Court House in time, but with an unseemly haste, to meet the representative of our beloved Sovereign; besides the deputation, there were several other gentlemen present, who had come from a distance with the desire to be presented to his Excellency. There did not seem to have been any previous arrangement as to who should hand the address, but Captain Rossi did himself the honour of doing so; but, although a very upright and useful member of the community, his foreign accent certainly disqualified him for doing so, and he certainly would have shown a better judgment even if he had been solicited to read the address, to have requested another gentleman to have done so. The address and reply have already appeared in the columns of the *Herald*. After the reply, his Excellency was understood to say that he was in readiness to receive any gentlemen who wished to be presented to him, but no presentations took place, it is said on account of some remark made by the gentleman who read the address. We believe there were above twenty present, and many more would have been so if the slightest intimation had been given. There seems to have been a want of cordiality and management which to us is quite unaccountable, and the more so when we remember the manner in which Sir George Gipps was received in 1842. His Excellency Sir C. Fitz Roy receives the community on a very broad scale in Sydney, and we do not see that his principle of action in this respect should be circumscribed in the country, but think that it should rather be extended. On leaving the Court-house, his Excellency paid a visit to the gaol, the order and cleanliness of which elicited his approbation; he then visited the new hospital, which is in course of erection; he also visited Mr. Bradley's extensive mill and brewery, emigration depôt; neither of the splendid hotels for which Goulburn stands unrivalled in the colony has as yet been honoured by a visit of his Excellency. We have heard that on his return visit from Yass, Braidwood, and Queanbeyan, which is expected to be about Friday next, a different course will be pursued to that adopted by him on his first arrival, and which we hope may be the case.

THE TOWN COMMON.—Dr. Waugh, the chairman of the meeting held here on the 1st November last, at which a petition was adopted to His Excellency Sir C. Fitz Roy and the Executive Council, relative to the Town Common, and the extension of the boundary of the town, has received the following reply:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 22nd January, 1849.

Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of the Petition signed by yourself and other inhabitants of the town of Goulburn, soliciting that a portion of land in the neighbourhood be set apart as a Common, I do myself the honour to inform you that the Governor having laid the same before the Executive Council, together with the report of the Surveyor-General thereon (of which a copy accompanies), His Excellency has been pleased, with its advice, to approve of the recommendation of that officer, and that the land marked by him for the purpose in question should be used by the inhabitants for the pasturage of the cows, until required for sale.

The Governor has also been pleased to direct, with the advice of the Crown Law Officers, that the land in question be duly notified in the *Government Gazette* as reserved for the exclusive use of the inhabitants (until sold), subject to such rules and regulations to be made in that behalf, for which purpose the Bench of Magistrates at Goulburn have been requested to furnish and frame such rules accordingly, for the approval of the Governor, and the Surveyor-General is instructed to furnish the necessary description for publication.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
E. DEAS THOMSON.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Sydney, 18th November, 1848.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 48-612, of the 6th instant, transmitting to me a petition from the inhabitants of the town of Goulburn, and requesting me to furnish a tracing, showing the proposed police boundary of that town, the reserves proposed by the petitioners for a town common, and the land which I would recommend to be reserved for the use of the inhabitants, until required for sale, upon the principle lately sanctioned at Yass and (Goulburn it is supposed should be) Wollongong.

I have the honour to forward a tracing accordingly, and to state for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that large reserves have been in general made wherever large towns were likely to arise; that when the first building of a town have taken place, the buildings extend to such parts of the reserve as may not have been specially set out for purposes of public convenience or recreation, but the waste lands of the reserves have in the mean time been made use of by the inhabitants for grazing and other purposes, even I believe for brickmaking and quarrying; and at Goulburn, although the town is much scattered, and a great many suburban allotments have been sold out of the town reserves, there still remains about two sections on the east, and one section on the west, unappropriated. When Mr. Mann, the licensed surveyor in that part of the nineteen counties, was directed to propose boundaries to meet the provisions of the Towns' Police Act, he was directed to confer with the magistrates; he represents that he has done so, but certainly the boundaries proposed by him are greatly at variance with the views of the petitioners; they are shown as requested on the accompanying tracing: The land to the east end of Sloane-street, being already set apart for public recreation, no further reserve is required, but it might be excluded from the operations of the Police Act; the land north of Bradley-street is only a small triangular portion, into which the streets have been extended. I see no advantage that would result from reserving it, and there are numerous applications to purchase in that neighbourhood; but what I would recommend is, that the boundary of the town reserve on the east should be extended southerly to Bradley lane, and that the whole extent which would be thus embraced, about four sections, should be reserved for the use of the town for grazing and other purposes, as at Yass; indeed, as the whole is vacant to the south, land to any extent (see small tracing) could be reserved for that purpose.

To the west, I would make a reserve of forty acres as a square for public recreation, but I cannot admit that the whole of the land available for the extension of the town in this direction should be given up, thus throwing the town on to private properties, a result that may be anticipated perhaps by some of the petitioners.

I apprehend that what is most required by them is the use of the reserve without the restrictions of the Police Act, and I should therefore recommend the assigned limits for the exercise of the authority should be confined strictly to those parts on which buildings have been erected, and, as the town increases, the boundaries within which the police authority should be extended and re-proclaimed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
T. L. MITCHELL.

At the present moment Goulburn is all alive—the presence of the Judge and the gentlemen of the Bar, the Jury and witnesses, has relieved the monotony which has prevailed for some time.

WEATHER, &c.—The dry weather we have had for several weeks past has enabled field operations to be pursued successfully. The crop of grain, which is most abundant, has been secured in fine condition.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—For the information of M. V. [illegible], I beg to state that I shipped last season, per Antares, for the Mauritius, 120 tierces of beef, (out of first quality), [illegible] consigned to Messrs. Edward Francis and Co. [illegible] I have received account sales; for the same, dated the 29th July last, [illegible]

WILLIAM DRAKE.

PUBLIC GOOD.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I have lain awake the whole of the last two nights, endeavouring to find out what I could do for the public good. I would offer myself as a candidate for the county, but it is difficult to persuade electors without money, which I have not got; neither have I the landed qualification, so ridiculously required by law; nor, which is worse, have I anything except a parcel of half-used furniture and old books, of which to make a lottery for the manifestation of my intense and disinterested patriotism. After much consideration I am obliged to rest in the humble conclusion, that the only good I can do is the indirect one of suggesting an improvement upon the partition and lottery proposals issued by that tip-top patriot, Mr. Wentworth,—or rather by the three-and-twenty grateful and ardent men who form his tail. A grand objection, you are aware, to the lottery of Mr. Wentworth's property is its supposed illegality in consequence of its being the property of an individual only, (for we understand very well what the co-proprietorship means), and therefore there can of course be no partition. A partition it is thought is legal, while a lottery is not. Now I humbly suggest that the thirty-six members of the Legislative Council, and the twenty-four members (or thereby) of the City Council, should together throw their entire properties into a mass, previously, no doubt, making a valuation thereof at good round figures, and make a general partition by lottery in the same way as the Bank of Australia did. By these means, if the tickets were all sold, they would be immediately relieved of an immense mass of private concerns, by which their laudable endeavours for the public weal must be dreadfully impeded; and in order to keep them easy in all time coming, they could invest their proceeds, divided in due proportion to their several contributions to the mass, in Government debentures, at five per cent. secured on the land fund. In their present private pursuits, it is well known that many of the members of the usury bench, or those who are qualifying for it, are constantly putting their minds and consciences on the stretch for an interest five or six times larger; a species of anxiety of which undoubtedly they would gladly get rid, and would exchange for the blessings of conferring happiness on the community, and advancing the real interests of the colony.

Yours,
A WORKER.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

JUVENILE PAUPER EMIGRATION.

(From the Morning Chronicle, September 30.)

YESTERDAY, at a very fully attended meeting of the board of directors and guardians of the poor of St. Marylebone, held in the board-room of the workhouse, New-road; Mr. W. Low in the chair.

Mr. Thorne, the Secretary, laid before the board the following communication from the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, on the subject of the recent determination of the Government to send out juvenile paupers as emigrants:—

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
Park-street, Westminster, Sept. 28, 1848.

Sir,—The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, having received from the Secretary of State instructions on the subject of the letter addressed to you, by Lord Grey's desire, on the 10th ultimo, direct me to request that the vestry and guardians of the poor of the parish of St. Marylebone would have the goodness to furnish me with a list of the young women whom they may be desirous of submitting as candidates for emigration to Australia, under the arrangement sanctioned by his lordship. On the receipt of this list, the commissioners will despatch an officer of this board to examine the applicants and ascertain their respective ability.

The committee would suggest that in nominating girls for passages under the present arrangement, it might be advisable if the board of guardians would give the preference to those who have lost their parents.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. WALCOTT,
Secretary.

C. Flood, Esq., Vestry Clerk, St. Marylebone.

Mr. Artaud moved that this communication be entered on the minutes, and that the secretary be requested to supply the necessary list to the Land and Emigration Commissioners.

Mr. Sodon expressed his astonishment that this great scheme of pauper emigration, which was to have the aid of the government, had dwindled down to the sending out of a few girls. They had been given to understand that the colony of South Australia was so much in want of labourers of every description, that they did not know what to do in order to obtain it, and the government having restricted the juvenile pauper emigration to the taking out of a few girls, it would appear as if the colony had got labour sufficient. Either one of two things must be certain; namely, either that the authorities of the Colonial Office must know nothing at all about what the wants of the colony of South Australia were, or the information which that board and the vestry of Marylebone had received must have been erroneous. A short time since they had before them a member of the Legislative Council just arrived from the colony (Dr. Lang), who had declared that the merchants and colonists, from the highest to the lowest, were so much in want of labour that they would willingly pay half, or even two-thirds of the expense of sending out labourers; and although this was the case, the Government had restricted the emigration to a few girls. He was afraid that altogether there had been a great deal of deception in this matter, and he wished to know where it was, as there had been such a restrictive rule laid down by the Government.

Mr. Walpole Eyre thought the precautions taken to have strong, healthy girls, instead of sickly, highly proper on the part of the Government.

Mr. Hakes considered that the board ought to congratulate themselves on the assistance the Government were disposed to render, however small, as it relieved the guardians of a vast amount of responsibility. (Hear, hear.) Not only would the taking out of these young women prove a great relief to the board and the parish, but at the same time would prove of the highest benefit to the poor girls themselves. From the letter of Lord Grey, it appeared that they would be taken under the protection of the Government, who would take care on their landing in the colony, that they were placed in suitable employment, and in the hands of respectable parties. Although the Government had confined the emigration at present to females, there was, he thought, no doubt but it would be extended to males.

Mr. Artaud said the selections made were most proper for the purposes of emigration. They consisted of young girls, of sixteen and upwards, who had not yet been allowed to run loose from the house, and would therefore make, under proper care, excellent members of society. (Hear.)

Mr. Potter thought the committee should make selections from these girls, and also from the youths at the stone-yard from time to time, making good conduct the basis of recommendation for emigration, so that when the Government were prepared to take them out, they might be in readiness. (Hear, hear.)

After some further discussion, the resolution was put and carried unanimously, and the board broke up.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF THE HON. DANIEL WEBSTER,

To the Whigs of Marshfield, Massachusetts,

GIVING HIS VIEWS ON THE THREE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The Hon. Daniel Webster enjoys so high a reputation, both in Europe and America, that the following statement of his views as to the approaching Presidential Election, and as to the merits of General Taylor, Mr. Van Martin Buren, and General Cass, the three candidates already in the field, will be read with interest. He said—

There are three candidates for the Presidency presented to the choice of the American people. General Taylor is the Whig candidate standing on the nomination of the Whig National Convention. General Cass is the candidate of the [illegible] party in this country; and the third candidate presented in the person of Mr. Van Buren, by convention of his fellow-citizens at Buffalo, [illegible] Massachu-setts Whigs—national Whigs—Old Colony Whigs, and Marshfield Whigs (laughter); and if the Whig nominations made at Philadelphia are entirely satisfactory to the people of the United States, and to us, our path of duty is plain. But the nomination of the candidate for the Presidency by the Whig convention in Philadelphia, is not satisfactory to the Whigs of Massachusetts. That is certain, and it would be idle to attempt to conceal the fact. It is surely just, and more patriotic, to take facts and things as they are, and to deduce our own convictions of duty from what exists before us. However so much respectable and distinguished in the line of his own profession, or however so much estimable as a private citizen, General Taylor is a military man, and a military man merely. He has had no training in civil affairs; he has performed no functions of a civil character under the constitution of his country; he has been known, and only known, by his brilliant achievements at the head of the army. Now, the Whigs of Massachusetts, and I among them, are of opinion that it was not wise or discreet to go to the army for the selection of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. It is the first instance in our history in which any man of a mere military character has been proposed for that high office. Washington had a great military but by far a greater civil character. He had been employed in the councils of his country from the earliest dawn of the revolution. He had been in the Continental Congress. He had established a great character for wisdom and judgment in civil affairs. After the war, as you all know, he was elected a member of that convention which framed the constitution of the United States; and it was one of the most honourable tributes ever paid to him, that, by that assembly of great and wise men, he was selected to preside over their deliberations, and had his name first attached to the constitution under which we live. President Harrison was a brave soldier, and, at different periods of his life, rendered important military services; but he, nevertheless, for the much greater part of his life, was more employed in civil than in military affairs. For twenty years he was either Governor of a Territory, member of Congress, or Minister abroad; and he discharged all the duties appertaining to those offices to the satisfaction of the country. This case, therefore—the nomination of General Taylor—stands by itself, without precedent and without justification from anything in our present history. It is on this account, I may well imagine, that the Whigs of Massachusetts feel dissatisfied with his nomination. There may be others—there are others—though perhaps of less importance, more easily to be answered. If I may venture to use a mercantile expression, I may say there is another side to the account. The impartiality with which I propose to discharge my duty to-day, leads me to a consideration of that; and, in the first place, it is to be considered that General Taylor was nominated by a Whig Convention, held in conformity with the usages of the Whig party for years past—fairly nominated, as far as we know. It is to be considered also, that he is the only Whig before the people as a candidate for the Presidency, and no citizen of our country with any effect can vote for any other candidate, let his preferences be what they may. In the next place, it is proper to consider the personal character of General Taylor and his political opinions, relations, and connexions, as far as they are known. Now, gentlemen, in advancing a few observations on this part of the case, I wish every body to understand that I have no personal acquaintance whatever with General Taylor. I never saw him but once, and that but for a few minutes, in the Senate. The sources of information are open to you as well as to me, for the ascertainment of what I know of his character and opinions; but I have endeavoured to obtain access to them. I have endeavoured to inform and instruct myself, by communicating with those who have known him in his profession as a soldier, in his relations as a man, in his conversation and opinions on political subjects, and I will tell you fairly and truly what I think of him. I need not say he is a skilful, brave, and gallant soldier; that is admitted by all. With me, all that goes but a little way to make up the proper qualifications in a President of the United States; but what is of more importance, I believe he is an honest and upright man. I believe he is modest and cool-headed; of an independent and manly character, possessing a mind trained by proper discipline and self-control; I believe he is estimable and amiable in all the relations of private life; I believe that he possesses a reputation for equity and for judgment, which gives him an influence over those under his command beyond what is conferred by the authority of his situation; I believe he is a man who possesses the confidence and attachment of all who have been near him, and know him. So much for what I think of the personal character of General Taylor; I will say, too, that as far as I have observed his conduct since he has been a candidate for the Presidency, it has been irreproachable. I hear of no intrigues attributed to him—no contumelious treatment of rivals. I hear not of his holding out hopes, or making promises, to any man or set of men, or to any party. I do not find him putting forth any pretensions of his own; and I therefore think of him very much as he seems to think of himself—that he is an honest man, with an independent mind and an upright heart; but as to qualifications for the Presidency, he has little more to say about it. (Laughter.) The gentlemen at Buffalo have placed at the head of their party Mr. Van Buren, for whom I have all the respect that I should entertain for one with whom I have been associated in some degree in public life for many years; but really, speaking for myself, I should think that if I were to express confidence in Mr. Van Buren and his patriotism on any question, and most especially on this one of slavery—if on this question he and I should be found united, I think the scene would border on the ludicrous, if not on the contemptible. (Laughter.) I never proposed anything in my life that Mr. Van Buren did not oppose, and I never could favour any measure that emanated from him. If, therefore, Mr. Van Buren and I were to find ourselves together under the free soil flag, I am sure that with his accustomed good nature, he would laugh—(Laughter and applause)—at the strange occurrence and jumbles of political life, that should bring him and me to sit down cosily together, side by side on the same platform. (Laughter.) My first acquaintance in public life with Mr. Van Buren was when he was pressing, with great power, the election of Mr. Crawford to the Presidency, in opposition to John Quincy Adams. Mr. Crawford was not elected, but Mr. Adams was, and Mr. Van Buren was in the Senate nearly the whole of the administration, and, for the rest of it, was Governor of the State of New York; and he was the soul and centre of opposition to Mr. Adams's administration, and he did more than any ten men in the country to prevent Mr. Adams's re-election. These are intelligent facts, which even short memories may retain. General Jackson was elected President, and Mr. Van Buren was placed at the head of his administration, as Secretary of State. It so happened, or it did happen, that in July, 1829, Mr. M'Lean was sent Minister to England, under instructions from the State Department, to arrange in that country the disputed subjects of colonial trade. Mr. Adams held a high and austere tone towards England. He planted himself on the ground of reciprocity—the right of introducing our produce, as well as our ships, into the West Indies, [illegible] Mr. Adams placed this on the ground of right—on the principle of reciprocity. The British Government would not yield it. [illegible] Mr. Van Buren, in his instructions to Mr. M'Lean, told him to yield the question of right—to disclaim the pretensions [illegible] of the Adams administration [illegible]

Buren's administration. It was news, that on the change of an administration, those at the courts of foreign countries should seek to obtain favours, on the ground that they abandoned the policy of the preceding administration; such a course would be held as an indignity by all public men. I am sure, for one, that when I was in the State Department under General Harrison, I found in the correspondence of my predecessor many things that I wished were otherwise; but I did not withdraw a jot or a tittle of what Mr. Forsyth had said; I took the question as he left it, and I treated it as he left it. I take it, that if I had said to Lord Ashburton, consider that we are more ignorant than our predecessors, and consider how much more amiable are their successors, and consented to take less, that I would have dishonoured my country. But on this very subject of the extension of slavery power, I would by no means do the least injustice to Mr. Van Martin Buren, I do not mean to say that there may not be very good reasons for those of his own party, who cast their vote for Cass, to vote for him: for I think him the least dangerous of the two; but, in truth, looking at Mr. Van Buren's history and conduct, I am amazed to find that he should be placed at the head of a party professing to go beyond all other parties in its friendship to liberty. Why, the first thing Mr. Van Buren did after his election, was to declare that if Congress passed any measure or decree interfering with slavery in the district of Columbia, he would veto their proceedings—the only instance within my knowledge where the President undertook to veto the proceedings before they were passed. (Laughter.) Yet he did it. I shall go into the Presidency, he said, with the determination to resist all such interference; and if Congress pass any law on the subject, I shall meet it with the exercise of my constitutional power. In the next place we know, and I remember, that Mr. Van Buren's casting vote was thrown in the senate for a law of very doubtful propriety—that of authorising postmasters in the slave states to open the mails, for the purpose of detecting incendiary publications. I do not say that Congress did not possess the power to pass such a law, but only that it was an extraordinary law, made for an extraordinary purpose, and that it received Mr. Van Buren's sanction. So far, however, as respects that—so far as anything that endangers the liberty or property of the south is concerned, so far I agree that there may be great propriety in such a regulation by Congress, as shall prevent such results. But, gentlemen, no man has exercised a more controlling influence over the consciences of his friends in this country, than Mr. Van Buren. I take it that the most important, or one of the most important events in our time, tending to the extension of slavery and its everlasting establishment on this continent, was the annexation of Texas. In 1844, where was Mr. Van Buren? Let me ask where was he? He had been at the head of what was called the spoils party, but he was not at the head of the free soil party. (Laughter.) Every friend of Mr. Van Buren, in Congress, as far as I know, supported that measure. The two Senators from New York supported it—the representatives in the house supported it. Allow me to say that no one resisted it but Whigs. (Hear, hear, and loud applause.) And I say in the face of the world—I say it to all men connected with the Buffalo Convention, without expecting to derive any benefit from it, that there has been no party in this country which has firmly and sternly resisted the slave power but the Whigs. (Hear, and loud applause.) Now, as to General Cass, we need not go to the Buffalo platform, to find out what his principles are, or how he would conduct the government. He will go into the government by the same party that elected Mr. Polk, and he will follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. (Vociferous laughter.) I hold him, I confess, in the present state of the country, to be the most dangerous man on whom the power of government could be placed. He would describe himself, not as a conservative or a protective, but would say that he belonged to the party of progress. He believes in the destiny of the United States, to go through wars and aggressions, to establish a universal government over the whole of this vast continent. We know that if General Cass could have prevented it, the treaty with England would never have been made in 1842, nor if he could have prevented it, would the Oregon question ever have been settled, as it was in 1846. We know that General Cass could have prevented the declaration of the Mexican war if he pleased. We know he supported it with all his might, and in all the deliberations of the Congress on the matter, that he was for pushing the war to every extremity. He is a man of learning, a man of talent, and in every particular superior to his predecessor; but I think him a gentleman of rash principles, pushed on by an ardent and rash party, and committed to such a course of administration as I believe not to be consistent with the security and peace of the country. Therefore, gentlemen, it is for you and me, and all Whigs, to consider whether, in this state of the case, we can or not, we will or not, give our vote to the Whig nomination.

PARIS VERSUS THE PARISIANS.

(From the Atlas, September 30.)

AFTER a seven months' succession of barricades and commercial paralysis, the Parisians have made the discovery that an industrial city is not the fitting seat for a Republican Government. The notion has indeed been vaguely floating through the minds of their politicians for some time past. We have heard continual complaints that the head was too big for the extremities; that Paris was grown too large and over-ruled the provinces too proudly; and that the centre of Government came too closely in contact with an *ouvrier* and insurrectionary population. Even those who could not follow the argument into all its deductions, were yet conscious that the natural state of things must be somehow disordered when the destinies of the empire might be subjected, at intervals, to the dictation of a few unwashed emissaries from the Faubourg St. Antoine.

The dilemma is now set forth in the most unmistakeable terms. If you have a large industrial population you must have the splendour of a regal court to furnish them with employment: otherwise the Government will be perpetually in peril from their discontent. The choice, therefore, lies between royalty and emigration. Government must display the extravagance that would find maintenance for the working classes, or be in some way freed from their dangerous proximity. The desperate attempt at conquering the difficulty by the *not extensive* expedient of the ateliers nationaux has resulted only in a disastrous failure. It was not less extravagant than the most lavish royalty, and yet obviated none of the danger to the public security.

There are two ways of escaping this dilemma, each of which appears to find pretty equal advocacy. One is to remove the Government from the *ouvriers*; the other to remove the *ouvriers* from the Government.

The first plan has the great advantage of simplicity. Nothing could be easier than to remove the seat of government. In former days the Court was once resident at Versailles—the Parliament was once sitting at Besançon. Any town that could furnish lodgings for nine hundred members would afford a *locale* for the Assembly, who might then dispense with the protection of fifty regiments encamped upon the *Champ de Mars*. On the other hand, the Parisians cannot calmly consent to have their city stripped of its glories [illegible] They consider that Paris ought ever to remain the chief centre of civilisation. [illegible]

misery should produce their recurring paroxysms of discontent.

Once upon a time an English King, being displeased with his good City of London, threatened to carry the Court and Parliament away to Oxford. "We trust," said the Lord Mayor of that year, "we trust that his Majesty will mercifully leave us the River Thames, whereby the citizens of London do receive daily such store of riches from all parts of the earth." But Paris has no Thames to replace its called Court; and the Parliament has to preserve, if possible, the calmness of deliberation within earshot of desperate multitudes, and secured only from hour to hour, by a cordon of bayonets, against the intrusion of physical force. Even in England the provision of employment or subsistence is at times sufficiently embarrassing. Circumstances have in France enhanced the embarrassment tenfold. The evil has been brought into perilous contact with the Government; and by an unlucky concurrence of causes, the displacement of royal authority has embittered the disorder, while the weak framework of the new organization has been subjected to an increased strain upon its powers. There will scarcely be vigour enough in the constitution which men may see daily carved and moulded before their eyes—with every clause and principle submitted to the ordeal of the ballot-box—to repress an evil that is at once so inveterate and so acute.

The idea that the superfluous industry of Paris must somehow or other be "put out of sight" is one, we venture to predict, that will *grow*. It has a very substantial basis of fact, consolidating fast into a necessity. What fruit will ripen on it depends, perhaps, upon the disposition of Prince Louis Napoleon. But wherever the President of the Republic may remove, or however he may employ, the superabundant energies of Frenchmen, we are entitled to stipulate that they are retained within the limits of their native soil, and occupied in some other work than the sabre exercise.

ILLEGAL LOTTERIES.—The extent to which gambling has recently been carried, by means of racing-sweeps and other illegal lotteries, has provoked the government, as guardians of the public morals, to take stringent measures, in order to put a stop to the nuisance. An official announcement to this effect was issued on Wednesday, and we re-publish it, in order that every one may know the penalties incurred by perseverance in the course thus denounced. The notice is as follows:—"*Advertisements of Racing Sweeps and other Illegal Lotteries.* "Stamps and Taxes, London, September 20, 1848.—Various advertisements being inserted daily in newspapers of what are termed "racing sweeps," which are illegal lotteries, as also advertisements relating to the disposal of property by lot amongst subscribers for shares or tickets, and a penalty of £50 being incurred by every person publishing, or causing to be published, any advertisement of this nature, it has been determined to apprise by public notice all persons concerned of the intention of the government in regard to such advertisements. Notice is therefore given, that all persons publishing, or causing to be published, henceforth, any advertisements relating to illegal lotteries of any kind, and particularly those called "racing sweeps," or other schemes for awarding prizes, or distributing property by lot, will be prosecuted for the penalties imposed by law in that respect.—By order of the Board, THOMAS KEOGH, Assistant Secretary.

A NATION'S EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL LIFE.—I have assumed that the external life of a state is seen in little else than in its wars; and this I fear is true, with scarcely any qualification. A state acting out of itself, is mostly either repelling violence, or exercising it upon others; the friendly intercourse between nation and nation is for the most part negative. A nation's external life, then, is displayed in its wars; and here history has been sufficiently busy: the wars of the human race have been recorded, when the memory of everything else has perished. Nor is this to be wondered at: for the external life of nations, as of individuals, is at once the most easily known and the most generally interesting. Action, in the common sense of the word, is intelligible to every one; its effects are visible and sensible; in itself, from its necessary connection with outward nature, it is often highly [illegible] are some of those which, by an irresistible instinct, we are most led to admire. Ability in the adaptation of means to ends, courage, endurance, and perseverance, the complete conquest over some of the most universal weaknesses of our nature, the victory over some of its most powerful temptations,—these are qualities displayed in action, and particularly in war. And it is our deep sympathy with these qualities, much more than any fondness for scenes of horror and blood, which has made descriptions of battles, whether in poetry or history, so generally attractive. He who can read these without interest, differs, I am inclined to think, from the mass of mankind rather for the worse than for the better; he rather wants some noble qualities which other men have, than possesses some which other men want. But still we have another life besides that of outward action; and it is this inward life after all which determines the character of the actions, and of the man. And how eagerly do we desire in those great men whose actions fill so large a space in history, to know not only what they did, but what they were: how much do we prize their letters or their recorded words, and not least such words as are uttered in their most private moments, which enable us to look, as it were, into the very nature of that mind whose distant effects we know to be so marvellous! But a nation has its inward life no less than an individual, and from this its outward life also is characterised. For what does a nation effect by war, but either the securing of its existence or the increasing of its power? We honour the heroism shown in accomplishing these objects; but power, nay, even existence, are not ultimate ends. The question may be asked of every created being, why he should live at all, and no satisfactory answer can be given, if his life does not, by doing God's will consciously or unconsciously, tend to God's glory and the good of his brethren. And if a nation's annals contain the record of deeds ever so heroic, done in defence of the national freedom or existence, still we may require that the freedom or the life so bravely maintained should be also employed for worthy purposes;—or else even the names of Thermopylæ and of Morgarten become in after years a reproach rather than a glory.—*Dr. Arnold.*

GRAND DUCAL CHRISTENING.—On the 12th of August last, the anniversary of the birthday of the Grand Duke, the ceremony of the christening of the infant son of the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz took place in the Palace at Strelitz, in the presence of the relatives of the illustrious house, a large assembly of the nobility, &c., amongst whom were the Earl of Westmoreland and Count Kniphausen, the Hanoverian Minister at the Court of Berlin, who acted as proxy for the King of Hanover, one of the godfathers. The mother of the infant Prince received the congratulations of the company on this auspicious event, and his venerable grandfather, the Grand Duke, held the Prince at the font. The sponsors were Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Queen Dowager, the King of Hanover, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Duke Gustavus of Schwerin, [illegible] The names of the Prince—George Adolphus Frederick Augustus Victor Adalbert Ernest Gustavus William Wellington.

BIRTHS.

At her residence, Pitt-street, on Sunday, the 4th instant, Mrs. John Hosking, of a daughter.

At Goulburn, on the 2nd instant, Mrs. Robert Waugh, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 7th instant, by special license, at St. Philip's Church, by the Rev. [illegible] Cowper, Edward, second son of Mr. Andrew Goodwin, of Kent-street, to Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr. William Thompson, of George-street, Sydney.

On the [illegible] Trinity Church, Sydney, by [illegible] Bairnes, Esq., of North Shields.

DIED.

Suddenly, yesterday, at his residence, Riley Estate, Mr. Robert Watson, aged 33 years, leaving a wife and one child to deplore their loss. The deceased has been foreman to Mr. Joseph Sly, for the last seven years, and has been a faithful servant, and much respected by his employer.

At Goulburn, on the 2nd instant, the infant son of R. Waugh, Esq., Surgeon.

At his residence, Surry Hills, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, Mr. Joseph Newton, aged 38, leaving a widow and four infant children.

At Molong, on the 3rd instant, at the residence of her brother, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Francis Johnston, of Sydney, aged 30 years.

FUNERAL.

THE friends of the late Mr. ROBERT WATSON are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will move from his late residence, Riley Estate, near William-street, at four o'clock, this afternoon.

JOHN HILL, Jun.,
Undertaker.

February 9. 2469

THE remains of the late Mr. Joseph Newton will be removed from his late residence, Carter's Buildings, Surry Hills (near Mr. Alderman Hill's), for interment on Saturday morning next, at eight o'clock precisely. His friends are respectfully invited to attend. 2395

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY CHAPEL, YORK-STREET.

THE ANNUAL SERMONS in behalf of the Wesleyan Centenary Chapel, York-street, will be preached on Sunday next (11th instant).

In the morning, at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. W. B. Boyce; and in the evening, at half-past 6 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Ross.

A Collection will be made after each Service, in aid of the Trust Funds. 2446

DOMESTIC MEDICINE.

DR. GRAHAM on the Diseases of Females, containing their symptoms, causes, varieties, and treatment, 8vo, 12s.

——— Domestic Medicine, with a copious collection of approved Prescriptions intended as a medical guide for the Use of Families and Invalids, 8vo, 21s.

——— on Indigestion, with observations on some Painful Complaints consequent on Indigestion, especially Nervous Affections, 8vo, last edition, 10s. 6d.

COMBE'S (Dr.) Physiology of Digestion, with remarks on the adaptation of Diet to the constitution, age, season, and mode of life, 12mo, 3s. 6d.

COMBE'S (Dr.) Physiology, applied to the Preservation of Health, 3s. 6d.

Bull (Dr.) The Maternal Management of Children in Health and Disease, 12mo, cloth, 8s. 6d.

——— Hints to Mothers for the Management of Health, 8s. 6d.

COLMAN AND PIDDINGTON,
Booksellers, Stationers, and Printsellers,
495, George-street,
Directly opposite the Barrack Gate. 2193

READING FOR THE BUSH.

	s.	d.
COOPER'S Water Witch, complete	1	0
——— Lionel Lincoln	1	0
Ned Clinton, a Tale of the Peninsula War	1	0
Camden	1	0
Clarence	1	0
Life of Lord Nelson	1	0
&c. &c. &c.		

COLMAN AND PIDDINGTON,
Booksellers and Stationers,
495, George-street,
Directly opposite the Barrack Gate.
Storekeepers and others purchasing the above by the dozen charged 9s.

JUST RECEIVED, ex P. O. PACKET:—

Albert Smith's Bowl of Punch
——— Natural History of the Flirt
——— The Idler upon Town
——— The Natural History of the Ballet Girl
——— The Natural History of Stuck-up People
——— of Tuft Hunters
——— of Humbugs
——— of Bores
——— of Gents
The Comic Bradshaw, or Bubbles from a Boiler
Change for a Shilling, by Horace Mayhew
Six Scenes in the Life of James Green, Esq., Special Constable
Home for the Holidays
Cruikshank's Bottle
——— The Drunkard's Children
The London Anecdotes for all Readers

COLMAN AND PIDDINGTON,
Booksellers and Stationers,
483, George-street,
Directly opposite the Barrack Gate. 2470

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Woolpacks
Woolbagging
Canvas, assorted Nos.
Seaming twine
Three-bushel bags, hemp and tow
Hair seating
Curled hair
Invoices hats
Ditto cutlery, hardware, &c.
British plate glass
Manila coffee
Hyson skin tea
Good ration sugar
Dairy salt
Yellow sheathing metal
Ditto nails
Chains, hurdles, claws, &c.
Blister steel
Europe rope, assorted
Sherry in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Teneriffe in ditto ditto
B.P. rum.

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
Sussex-street.

February 6. 2188

WOOL-LASHING,
On sale by
JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.
2127

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
BAKING POWDER.

FOR making delicious unfermented Bread, Pastry, Pie-crusts, Tea Cakes, Plum Cakes, and the preparations of Indian Corn, without yeast.

BREAD made by this method is more wholesome than that made with yeast;—requires far less time and trouble in making, and sure to rise: it has an agreeable taste, keeps much longer and much less disposed to turn sour on the stomach. By the old plan of baking, the yeast decomposes and destroys the sugar of the flour, converting into Alcohol and Carbonic Acid Gas, consequently Fourteen Pounds of Flour will only make eighteen Pounds of Bread, but by this process Fourteen Pounds will make Twenty Pounds of Bread.

To Captains of Vessels, Settlers, and persons residing in the Country, this Baking Powder will prove invaluable; if kept dry it will keep good in any climate.

Prepared only by A. ANDERMAN, Chemist, 263, George-street, opposite the Savings Bank, Sydney, in Packets at 6d. and 1s.; and in tin cases at 2s. 6d. and 5s. each. 2453

BLACK OIL.

FOR SALE, by S. WILKINSON, Jun., Macquarie-place.
February 8. [illegible]

L. JACOB, [illegible]

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TO SETTLERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned begs to apprise settlers, country storekeepers, and others that he has now on hand—

"Wilkinson's" and "Sorby's" best sheep-shears
Woolpacks and three-bushel bags
Dray covers of every size, tarred or not
Best sewing twine, raddle, &c.
Bullock yokes, bows and chains
Horse and plough traces
Iron and wood ploughs
"Forster's" best spades and shovels
Wheat, malt, and coffee mills
Brass wire flour sieves
Wheat sieves, in sets
Long and short handled frying pans
Large iron boilers
Iron pots, 1 to 50 gallons
Paint oils and turpentine
Paints, dry colours, &c.
Shingle, batten, hurdle, and 3-inch nails

And

A large assortment of fire-arms and ammunition, in great variety.

Also,

Every description of bar, bolt, and bundle iron, spring and blister steel, sheet lead, zinc, and brass, all of which will be sold at a small advance on the original cost, to meet the present depression of the times, and to make room for expected shipments.

THOMAS WOOLLEY,
430 and 432, George-street.
Iron Yard, King-street. 2347

NOW LANDING, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned—

B.P. Rum
Martell's Brandy
Superior Sherry
Europe Rope
Bolt Rope
Spunyarn, houseline, and marline
Canvas, No. 1 to 6
Coleman's blue
Ship's sheathing felt
Irish pork.

Also,

Van Diemen's Land wheat, flour, and biscuit.

JOHN MACNAMARA,
2426 Queen-street.

BAR AND BOLT IRON.

THOMAS WOOLLEY begs to apprise Country Storekeepers, Blacksmiths, and others, that he has reduced the price of his *Iron* from this date.

IRON YARD, KING-STREET,
Sydney, February 5. 2157

EX HAMLET JUST OPENED,

BY
GEORGE CHISHOLM,
263, PITT-STREET,

ONE case very superior SUMMER FLOWERS, in sprigs, wreaths, and bonnet bunches

Also,

One case brown and fancy silk and satin PARASOLS, of the newest style
New styles in bonnet and cap ribbons, &c., &c.

SLOPS.

G. CHISHOLM has received by the late arrivals, and just opened—

Five cases double-stitched moleskin trousers
Two bales blue serge shirts
Two best heavy Scotch twilled ditto
One ditto duck trousers
One ditto frocks
With a complete assortment of blankets, rugs, ticks, osnaburghs, regatta and white shirts, lambs-wool, merino, and cotton drawers and shirts, and other goods suitable for settlers and country storekeepers; all of which he is determined to sell as cheap as any other house in the colony.

263, Pitt-street. 8172

NEW GOODS,

EX ELIZA MOORE, TRAFALGAR, AND WEST INDIAN.

THE undersigned has just opened and [illegible] remaining portion of his shipments by the above vessels, which will be found to comprise a complete assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which have been marked at a trifling advance on the cost price, to ensure a speedy sale, and would particularly call the attention of

FAMILIES

to a small lot of

Real linen sheetings, in all widths, from 1½ to 3 yards wide
Horrocks's, and other superior makers', shirting calicos
Furniture dimity
Huckabacks, diapers, &c.
Rich black and coloured satinets
Rich striped duranes of the newest styles
A small quantity of very superior South Sea Island ARROWROOT, in 4, 6, and 10 lb. packages.

GEO. CHISHOLM,
7807 263, Pitt-street.

FLOOR CLOTH.

FOR SALE, at HUNT's Furniture Ware Rooms, in Jamison-street, of all sizes, and of the most modern patterns; also, some of small patterns, fit for coachmakers and shop counter tops. 529

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, &c.

EX THOMAS HENRY AND LATE ARRIVALS.

M'ARTHUR, LITTLE, AND ATKINSON, respectfully intimate to tailors and buyers of woollen cloths, that they are in receipt of a choice assortment, comprising—

Blacks, blues, rifles, and invisible green broads
Black and drab cassimeres and doeskins
Fancy plaid and striped ditto ditto
Double milled drab kerseys and worsted cords
Cotton cords, constitution, bang-up, and fancy
White, drab, brown, and printed moleskins
English and Scotch tweeds
Rich figured and plain satin vestings
Silk serges, collar velvet, fancy skirt linings
Padding, canvass, silesias, black linens
Twist, silk and thread, of the best quality
Buttons in endless variety
Coat edgings and bindings, &c., &c.
Colonial tweeds, of the best makes.

Linen and Woollen Mart,
287 and 289, Pitt-street. 2299

THIRTEEN (13) CASES LINEN MANUFACTURES.

EX PRINCESS HELENA.

THE undersigned beg to inform drapers, storekeepers, and the public, that they have just received an assortment of the undermentioned goods, from one of the most extensive linen manufactures in the North of Ireland, the whole of which will be sold on most reasonable terms.

Brown hollands, rough ditto ditto
4-4 bleached linens, 36 and 33 inch lawns
3-4, 7-8, and 4-4 bird-eye diapers, snow drop and Damask table napkins
Damask table linen
Ditto ditto cloths
Ladies' lawn handkerchiefs, gents' ditto printed borders

Also,
Ex late arrivals,

Huckaback and diaper towelling
Medical rubber ditto
Russia crash
3-4 and 4-4 Osnaburghs, &c., &c.

M'ARTHUR, LITTLE, AND ATKINSON.
Linen and Woollen Mart,
287 and 289, Pitt-street. 2700

NEW DRAPERY GOODS.

M'ARTHUR, LITTLE, AND ATKINSON, are now landing, ex Thomas Henry, thirteen (13) bales and cases Scotch and Manchester goods, which, together with their present large stock, will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction. A call from intending purchasers is most respectfully solicited.

Linen and Woollen Mart,
287 and 289, Pitt-street.

N.B.—A few of Simmons and Barlow's hats yet on hand, will be sold off at reduced prices to make room for expected arrivals. 2288

NOTICE TO WATER CARRIERS,

AND THOSE CITIZENS WHO ARE DESIROUS OF HAVING THE STREETS WATERED.

THE price at the Fountain, Hyde Park, has been reduced, since the first of January last, from sixpence to fourpence per load. The undersigned has no intention of raising it, but, on the contrary, should the proceeds allow, it is his intention to make a further reduction.

Any person wishing to contract for watering the streets only, may be accommodated at a much lower rate.

JAMES WRIGHT,
Water Lessee.
February 6. 2413

REMEMBER

TO ask at your grocer's for ALLEN'S BEST CROWN SOAP and SUMMER MOULD CANDLES. 765

WINES AND BRANDY,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND AT REDUCED PRICES.

PORT, Sherry, and Madeira, Clarets, Hock, Sauterne, and Champagne
Cognac, in one dozen cases
Ale and Stout, in bottle

Also,

Wines, suitable for publicans and country storekeepers, in wood and bottle, and spirits in and out of bond.

MURPHY AND CO.,
288 Queen-street, Sydney.

EVERY variety of Tea, in chests, half-chests, and quarters, at the Stores of

S. PEEK AND CO.,
2260 Importers and Dealers.

ON Sale at the Stores of the undersigned—

100 Tons Manila sugar, warranted in sound condition, at (£13) thirteen pounds per ton, CASH.

No quantity less than one ton will be sold.

JAMES SIMMONS AND SON,
Hunter-street.
January 18. 1010

SALT.

NOW LANDING, ex Princess Helena

100 Tons Liverpool salt
50 Tons dairy salt
10 Tons St. Ube's
300 Baltic red deals

MACINTOSH AND HIRST,
2285 Queen's-place.

EVERY description of security in bank and other shares of public companies, debentures, &c., generally for sale by

W. BARTON,
555, George-street, next the Bank of Australasia.

☞ Several sums of money on mortgage at low interest. 2416

3000 SHEEP FOR SALE, AND DOUGHBOY HOLLOW STATION.

FOR SALE, about 3000 Sheep, and from 40 to 50 head of horse stock, with right to the first-rate station of Doughboy Hollow, capable of depasturing 10,000 sheep or 1000 head of cattle. The station is situated within a few miles of Murrurundi, and about 100 miles from Maitland, and is known to all travellers as the finest grassed station over the boundary. The sheep are all young, from 18 months to four years old, good woolled, warranted sound and never to have been diseased, and cut 2 lb. 10 oz., round, the last shearing, with only eleven months' wool on their backs. The horses are well-bred, young, and good. For further particulars apply (if by letter post-paid) to the proprietor on the station. To save unnecessary correspondence, it may be at once stated, that the sheep will not be sold under 6s. (six shillings) per head, and the stores, drays, working bullocks, &c., can be taken at a valuation. The station is abundantly watered. If not sold by the end of January, 6s. 6d. will be required.

Doughboy Hollow, January 19. 1476

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A MIXED Herd of Cattle, containing Cows, Bullocks, Heifers, and Steers, in the whole 300, more or less.

For terms apply to Mr. J. TURN, Yarrallar, near Bungonia, Argyle. All letters to be post paid.

Yarrallar, February 2. 2367

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a cash buyer of all descriptions of wool and sheepskins.

J. H. ATKINSON, Wool Stapler.
276, Pitt-street. 9332

THE undersigned will make advances on Wool and other Colonial Produce, consigned to their friends in London.

949 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

WOOL.—The undersigned is a cash purchaser of Wool, or will make liberal advances on same if consigned to his correspondent in London.

M. JOSEPH,
390, George-street.
December 11. 9183

THE undersigned will make advances on Wool and other Colonial Produce consigned to Robert Brooks, Esq., London.

R. TOWNS, Towns's Wharf.
October 31. 6900

INSOLVENT ESTATE OF THOMAS GORE AND CO.

A FIFTH and FINAL DIVIDEND in the above Estate is payable at 164, King-street East, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, A.M., on the 8th, 9th, and 10th instant.

Creditors holding promissory notes are requested to bring the same.

ACTON SILLITOE, WILLIAM FANNING, } Trustees.
164, King-street East, February 7. 2341

SHIP INEZ.

PASSENGERS by this ship for California are reminded that she will positively sail on the 15th instant, and are requested to pay the balance of their passage-money on or before the 13th instant. 2430

THE undersigned being about to proceed to England, requests that any claims against him may be sent to the office of Messrs. Rowand, Macnab, and Co., by the 14th instant.

JOHN ROSS.
Sydney, February 7. 2407

NOTICE TO J. ROBINSON.

THAT if he does not within one month of this date, take away or release a mare and her increase, which have been running at Adalong, Murrumbidgee, for five years past, she will be sold to defray the expenses incurred, as well as cash advance made to him on her account.

JOHN MOORE.
Adalong, January 31. 225

EDITOR REQUIRED.

A GENTLEMAN competent to edit a newspaper is required.

Letters to be addressed to O. P. Q., post paid, at the Post Office. 2446

WANTED, two Entire Draught Horses, well broken and accustomed to work in drays. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 2381

WANTED, a Married Couple, the man to act as cook and wait at table; and the woman as a laundress and to assist in the house work. Apply at Mr. JOHN LORD's, Bligh-street.

February 8. 2420

A CELLARMAN WANTED.—Apply to Mr. MURPHY, Queen-street. Testimonials as to character, &c., are indispensable. [illegible] 2394

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH.

THE undersigned is a purchaser of a mixed herd of Cattle of 2000 head, in one or more lots; the party tendering must state particularly the age and sexes of any he may have to offer. If by letter post paid.

WILLIAM B. TOOTH.
Gundagai, Murrumbidgee. 1633

THE advertiser, who has had ten years' experience in sheep and cattle farming, wishes to form an engagement to take charge of an establishment, or to act as Overseer under the superintendence of the Proprietor. He would have no objections to take charge of sheep or cattle overland to Moreton Bay, where he has been for the last two years. Satisfactory credentials can be produced from last employer. Address, post-paid, to Q., at the *Herald* Office. 2254

TO MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

WANTED, by a respectable person, a situation as clerk or bookkeeper. Testimonials can be produced from several of the leading men of the city. The advertiser would have no objection to assist in the general business of the department, if required. Letters addressed to A. S., at the office of this paper, will meet with immediate attention. The country would not be objected to. 2258

THE undersigned being about to proceed to England on business requiring his immediate return to this colony, and having had several years' experience of the wants of the market for English manufactured goods, will be happy to execute such orders as may be entrusted to him, or generally to transact any other business.

Address to the care of Mr. John Grahame, Sydney, to whom reference, if necessary, may be made.

2121 JAMES ANDERSON.

WANTED, by a steady married man, just arrived from England in the colony, a situation as Manager, or second hand in a Boiling-down house. The advertiser, having had great experience in melting, flatters himself he will be an acquisition either in a public establishment or in a private one about to commence, has also a thorough knowledge of the dressing of Fat for Oil. Address W.C., *Herald* Office. 2435

WANTED, a situation as Foreman, by a man of long practical experience in English and Scotch tweeds and tartans, can design to any pattern, would engage a short time at small wages for a trial. Manufacturers may have, by presenting any pattern, the plan and directions of weaving, by applying to J. B., care of Mrs. Walker, Sussex-street, near Barker's Mills. 2408

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

LOST or Strayed, from Warwick, Darling Downs, six Horses, branded as follows:—One Bay Mare, bandy hind legs, blaze in face, branded DE conjoined on near shoulder. One Bay Mare, black points, H near shoulder with DE conjoined on off shoulder. One Brown Filly, two years off, branded DE conjoined near shoulder. One Black Filly, three years off, branded P near shoulder. Also, two Yearlings, one a Chestnut Filly, blaze in face, private mark; one a Bay Colt, entire, private mark. The above reward will be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the same, by

DANIEL EMMERSON,
Darling Downs,
2468 Warwick.

ONE POUND REWARD.—Lost yesterday, near the corner of Liverpool and George streets, a piece of Black Silk, containing 20 yards. Whoever will bring the same to Mr. JOHN KIRBY, Chemist and Druggist, George-street, shall receive the above reward. 2456

ONE POUND REWARD.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, since the 28th ultimo, from the paddocks at Glenmore, in the vicinity of the South Head Road, one dark bay Colt, unbroken, aged three years, black points, branded FG on the near [illegible] filly, also unbroken, aged two years, branded FG on the near shoulder. If strayed, the above reward will be paid on restoration of the horses at Ormond House, South Head Road. And all persons are hereby cautioned against detaining them, or either of them, after this notice. 2368

LOST, Stolen, or Strayed, from off Wellington Valley, on or about the 18th ultimo, a chesnut horse, with switch tail and blaze face, stands about fourteen hands, branded L on near shoulder, and JW rather blotched on the off shoulder, has a splint on the near fore leg.

If strayed, a reward of two pounds will be paid on the delivery of the animal to the undersigned at the settlement of Montefiores, Wellington Valley; and, if stolen, will be paid on conviction of the offender.

JONATHAN WHEELTON.
January 8. 1964

POCKET BOOK LOST.

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

LOST, this day, from 12 to 1 o'clock, between Mr. Boyd's office at the Circular Quay, and the office of Messrs. Thacker and Co., Fort-street, or from thence by Cumberland-street to the Bank of Australasia, a RED POCKET BOOK, containing a few bank notes, and a check drawn on the Bank of Australasia by W. A. Gwynne, for £11 7s. 6d., An order drawn by — Dick on J. Comrie, Esq., for £30; together with a variety of papers and memorandums, of no use to any person but the owner.

Payment is stopped.

The above reward will be paid by the undersigned, on the restoration of check, order, and memorandums, at Mr. Titterton's, George-street.

EDWARD FOULKES.
Sydney, February 8. 2414

TO LET, the STORES and DWELLING House presently occupied by the undersigned. Apply on the premises.

ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.,
2270 391, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a large and commodious House, situated on Church Hill, now occupied by the Royal Banking Company, together with coach-house, stable, and other suitable out-buildings attached. Possession may be had by the 1st of February next. For further particulars apply to

ALLAN M'GAA.
Queen-street, January 10. 607

TO BE LET, the House lately occupied by A. Michie, Esq., Black's Building's, Castlereagh-street, Sydney. Inquire at the Bank of New South Wales. 2312

TO LET.—The Building so well known as Retby House, in Macquarie-place, having been divided into two commodious dwellings, the one adjoining the Custom House Hotel is now to let. It contains six large rooms and two extensive cellars beneath, with detached kitchen, stable and coach-house. Also, a good well of water. Possession can be had immediately. For particulars apply to

J. C. WHITE,
470, George-street,
2422 Over Mr. Mort's Auction Room.

TO LET, that well-known Steam Flour Mill called Dickson's Mills, in good working order. Rent moderate. Immediate possession can be given. Application to be made to Mr. THOMAS BARKER, Sussex-street. 18

TO LET, at Pyrmont, a Verandah Cottage, containing four rooms and kitchen detached. Rent 6s. per week. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM ALLISON, Pyrmont. 2342

TO LET, Ash Grove Cottage, Waterview Bay, Balmain, at twenty-four hours' notice. Apply on the premises or to Mr. A. GRAY, Balmain. [illegible] 900

TO LET; a commodious Cottage, with spacious garden attached, at the corner of Church and Macquarie streets, Parramatta, near St. John's Church. Apply to

2306 GEORGE OAKES, Esq., M.C.

TO LET, the HARTLEY INN, at Hartley, containing sixteen spacious rooms, with detached kitchen, and possessing every possible requisite for a first-rate Inn, and has been occupied as such since it was erected, viz., about ten years; has an excellent twelve-stall stable, a good garden, with paddocks and stockyard, securely fenced, also a never-failing and plentiful supply of good water.

Possession can be had on the first day of July next ensuing. *Rent Moderate.*

For further particulars, enquire of the proprietor, JOHN TINDALL, Senior, Esq., Penrith; or of E. FOULKES, at Mr. Titterton's, next door to the Savings' Bank, George-street.

February 5. 2080

SALES BY AUCTION.

223, PITT-STREET.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, WEARING APPAREL.

MR. GEORGE PICKERING will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 223, Pitt-street,

THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,

Unredeemed Pledges, as follows—

One silver lever hunting watch, James Walter Marshall, 41, George-street, Edinburgh, No. 3170
One silver lever hunting watch, no name, No. 8572 and 1931
One ditto double case, ditto ditto, 16142 and 20609.
One verge ditto ditto, Cohen, Hastings, 3975
One verge ditto ditto, J. Grant, London, 4242
One ditto hunting ditto, no name, 6067
And a variety of lockets, seals, rings, brooches, &c., &c. &c.

Also,

About eighty bundles of ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel
One handsome Brussels carpet, 15 x 13, and rug almost new.

☞ Wanted a stout active man as porter. 2437

STATIONERY, POCKET BOOKS, &c.

TO STATIONERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 9,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

STATIONERY, comprising—

Catholic Prayer Books, drawing books, envelopes, dressing-cases, cards, coloured paper, Beethoven's Symphonies, Spelling and Hymn Books, Grammars, Shakespeare's Works, German Grammars, wafers, Work-boxes, day and cash books.

Terms at sale. 2332

TOYS, CONTINUATION OF TUESDAY'S SALE.

TO TOY DEALERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his rooms, 490, George-street,

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 9
At 11 o'clock precisely,

Dolls, Horses, Carts, Coaches, Swords, Guns, Musical Fruits, Drums, Barrows, Whips, Trumpets, Box Toys, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 2457

EIGHT PACKAGES SUPERIOR CHINA BREAKFAST AND TEA SETS, IRONSTONE ENAMELLED GILT DINNER SETS.

TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,

ON MONDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 12,
At 10 o'clock precisely,

8 Packages enamelled Earthenware and China, comprising—

Gilt and enamelled dinner sets
Ditto ditto dessert services
China white and gold breakfast and tea sets
Ditto coloured and painted ditto ditto
Ditto enamelled toilet sets
Carved jugs, China mugs, &c.

Terms at sale. 2331

ARMSTRONG'S WEEKLY SALE OF HORSES.

[illegible] AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT HIS REPOSITORY.

THIS DAY, will be sold—

Five well-bred, young, horses, just fresh broken in
Four excellent cart horses, used to work together
Seven good hackneys, accustomed to town
One powerful cob, good in saddle and harness.

After which,—

Twenty milch cows, just calved, or about to calve, from one of the best dairies in the country, perfectly quiet, and have been selected by the present proprietor at a great expense, but now parted with in consequence of his leaving that line of business. 2455

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

168 BALES FLEECE WOOL
960 Sheepskins.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard, on

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 9,
At 12 o'clock,

130 Bales clean fleece wool
28 Ditto greasy ditto
10 Ditto hand-washed skin ditto
960 Sheepskins.

Terms—Cash. 2372

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES.

22 HEAD SUPERIOR BROOD MARES, COLTS, AND GELDINGS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions to sell by auction

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 9,
At two o'clock,
AT THE CATTLE MARKET,

7 SUPERIOR Brood Mares, with foals
11 Three and four-year old geldings and fillies, suitable for gig and dray work, by the imported horses Farmer's Glory and Plough Boy
1 Three-year'old entire, by Farmer's Glory
3 Town ponies.

The above having to be sold to the highest bidder

Without reserve,

buyers for the New Zealand market will do well to attend.

Terms—Cash. 2298

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

GREAT SALE OF
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
RICE, &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions from Messrs. H. COHEN AND SON, to sell by auction, on their *Premises, George-street*,

ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14,

THE whole of their extensive Stock of General Merchandise, consisting of—

200 Chests Congou
100 Three-quarter-chests ditto
400 Half-chests ditto
750 Chests hysonskin
1200 Half-chests ditto
200 Quarter-chests ditto
150 Quarter-chests fine hyson
47 Quarter-chests gunpowder
100 Quarter-chests Twankey
30 Quarter-chests Imperial
107 Boxes caper
211 Boxes Souchong
50 Boxes plain and scented orange pekoe
60 Ditto Pouchong
100 Ditto Congou
146 Tons Sugars, consisting of Java, Pampanga, and China
8 Ditto Manila Coffee
6 Ditto Java ditto

Together with a large lot of Oilman's Stores, Wines, Spirits, Beers, &c.

Full particulars will appear in to-morrow's *Herald*.

Terms at sale. 2375

YOUNG HORSES.

JUST ARRIVED.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,

TO-MORROW,
At eleven o'clock,

Five very stout, well bred, and superior Colts, just arrived from Broulee. They are in good condition, and all broken to saddle.

NO RESERVE. 2436

BROOD MARES AND FOALS

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables in York-street,

ON SATURDAY,
At 11 o'clock,

FIFTEEN thorough-bred Mares, by Gratis, Cap-a-Pie, Bookworm, Toss, Septimus, and Trumpet. They are all broken in; and there are among them some very superior hackneys. The foals are by Gohanna and Harry Lorrequer.

☞ Postponed from last Saturday, the Steamer not being able to bring them on Friday last. 2370

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

SUPERIOR SADDLERY.

NOW LANDING, EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 9,
At Eleven o'clock,
W in diamond.

SEVEN CASES OF SADDLERY, comprising—

♦ 75 One case best solid flap saddles, with furniture, polished snaffle bridles, spring girths, &c.
♦ 76 One case bridles assorted, martingales, best round dock cruppers, &c., &c.
♦ 77 One case strong solid flap saddles with furniture, &c., and snaffle bridles
♦ 78 One case very superior stuffed flap saddles complete, with best saddle-cloths, bridles, spring girths, blankets, rugs, &c.
♦ 79 One case very best full shafto saddles, all made of best hogskin, complete, snaffle bridles and martingales, &c.
♦ 80 One case stuffed flap saddles, bridles assorted, martingales
♦ 81 One case strong solid flap saddles, snaffle bridles, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 2106

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

KANGAROO SKINS, GUNNY BAGS, HARNESS LEATHER, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 9,
At 11 o'clock,

5 Bundles harness leather
10 Bales gunny bags
15 Dozen heavy kangaroo skins.

Terms at sale. 2276

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

WEEKLY SALES OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13,
At 11 o'clock,

25 BALES CLEAN FLEECE WOOL
14 Bales flocks, &c.

And

5 Bundles Sheepskins

Terms, cash. 2282

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF WALTER HURNDALE WINDEYER,

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,

ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14,
At Eleven o'clock,

The Unexpired Term of Lease of
222 ACRES OF LAND, AT RAYMOND TERRACE,

Being for 99 years from 8th January, 1844, determinable on the lives of Walter Hurndale Windeyer, and Frances Windeyer, or the survivor of them.

Terms at sale. 2409

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF R. AND H. SCOTT.

LIBRARY, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14,
At eleven o'clock,

A VALUABLE LIBRARY
OF ABOUT
1000 VOLUMES,

Comprising the works of the most admired authors.

Also,

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS.

☞ Full particulars will appear in a future advertisement.

Terms at sale. 2410

TOILET AND DRESSING GLASSES, CUT AND PLAIN TUMBLERS, DECANTERS, CUT AND WINE GLASSES, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12,
At 11 o'clock,

2 Cases British plate toilet glasses, assorted, from 10 by 8 to 22 by 15 inch
1 Case British plate dressing glasses
1 Case richly cut half-pint tumblers
2 Cases plain half-pint ditto
5 Cases cut wine glasses
1 Case cut decanters
1 Case moulded sugars and creams
1 Case druggists' stopper bottles

Terms at sale. 2441

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS,

ELLIPTIC STOVES, CAPE SPADES, BULLOCK YOKES, FRYINGPANS, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12,
At 11 o'clock,

95 Kegs assorted patent wrought Nails, from 1½ to 5 inch
1 Case Elliptic stoves
20 Dozen Cape spades
1 Cask bullock yokes
6 Dozen fryingpans.

Terms at sale. 2142

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

EX CALYPSO.
POSITIVELY WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

45 BAGS ARROWROOT
8 casks arrowroot
3 bundles whalebone
1 anchor and chain
6 casks lime juice.

Terms at sale. 2388

O'CONNELL TOWN.

A SUBSTANTIALLY WELL BUILT GROCER'S SHOP, DOING A THRIVING BUSINESS, AND SITUATE IN THE BEST PART OF O'CONNELL TOWN.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has the pleasure of informing small capitalists and others, who may wish to invest money to advantage, that he has been instructed by the Proprietor to sell by auction, without reserve, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,

ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22,
At 12 o'clock,

ALL that very substantial well finished GROCER'S SHOP, with large piece of ground adjoining, now occupied by Mr. Chapman, and situate at the corner of —— street, on the Newtown Road, a short distance beyond the Toll-bar, and in the most improving and money making part of O'Connell Town—a fact fully borne out by the comfortable independence acquired by the present proprietor in so short a time.

The Auctioneer can, with every confidence recommend the property as a good investment, and would invite intending purchasers to inspect for themselves.

The Title is first-rate, and the Terms liberal. [illegible]

PEREMPTORY SALE, TO CLOSE SEVERAL ACCOUNTS.

MR. S. SOLOMONS will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 28, Hunter-street,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY,
At 11 o'clock,

A very superior wool mattress, palliasse, jewellery, glass case, arts jugs, basons, 17 toilet glasses, 20 x 16, 40 small new and second-hand pictures, chimney glasses, draughtboards, 8-keyed flute, and silver keys, patent dressing-cases, carpet bags, eight-day dials, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash. 2423

EXTENSIVE SALE OF CHOICE LONDON BOTTLED WINES.

(By order of Messrs. Young and Co.)

JUST LANDED FROM THE MARTIN LUTHER AND GLEN HUNTLEY.

MR. MORT
HAS been favoured with instructions from the importers

MESSRS. YOUNG AND CO.,
To sell by public auction, at their Stores, Hunter street,

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 9,
At eleven o'clock,
Ex Martin Luther.

W in diamond, 1-20, 61-119 } 79 cases, each three dozen, choice sherry
G in diamond, 191-44 } 231 cases, each three dozen, fine old port

Ex Glen Huntley.

W in diamond, 21-60 } 40 cases fine pale sherry
G in diamond, 2-148 } 147 cases fine old port

Also,
Double triangle.

25 Cases each 2 dozen claret, St. Julien
11 Ditto ditto 1 ditto, ditto
47 Ditto ditto 1 ditto, Pauillac
50 Ditto ditto 1 ditto, St. Julien
33 Ditto ditto 3 ditto, choice claret, Closman and Co.
100 Dozen red and white Constantia

Also—
ALE.
20 hogsheads Whitbread's
10 *ditto* Swinburne's.

☞ *To these importations of genuine London bottled Wines Mr. Mort directs particular attention, as in point of quality and maturity they are certainly unsurpassed by any ever brought into this market.*

Terms at sale. 2447

MILCH COWS.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at the Cattle Market,

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 9,
At 10 o'clock,

5 SUPERIOR MILCH COWS
7 Springers
9 Calves.

Terms—cash. 2448

SUPERIOR YOUNG HORSE STOCK.

MR. MORT
Will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market,

THIS DAY, FEBRUARY 9,
At 3 o'clock, P.M.,

36 HEAD Superior Young Horse Stock, comprising mares, colts, and fillies.

The above are principally of the Satellite breed, and some of them are broken to saddle, and some to both saddle and harness.

Terms—Cash.
No reserve. 2449

FIVE HUNDRED FAT WETHERS,

NOW RUNNING AT PETERSHAM PADDOCKS.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10,
At 12 o'clock,

500 PRIME FAT WETHERS, which may now be inspected at the Petersham Paddocks.

Terms at sale. 2450

BY ORDER OF J. NORTON AND G. C. TURNER, ESQRS., THE ATTORNIES OF WILLIAM TAWELL AND WILLIAM BEVAN.

CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES,

VIZ.:—

AN ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN SUSSEX STREET,

Having a frontage to that street of 24 feet, a depth of 78 feet, and a frontage to Victoria-lane of 41 feet 10 inches.

THE FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE IN MACQUARIE STREET.

FIRST-RATE BUILDING PROPERTY IN WILLIAM STREET,

Being the whole of the land between Dowling-street and Duke-street, and having a frontage of about 117 feet to William-street, by a depth varying from 31 to 66 feet.

LAND AT ROSE BAY,

Comprising 4 acres, 3 roods, and 35 perches. It has a frontage of 745 links to the New South Head Road which skirts the Bay; its other boundaries are the properties of Messrs. Mace and Barker, *and a reserved back road of 20 feet.*

THE ABOVE NAMED PROPERTIES
Will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidder, by

MR. MORT,
At his Auction Rooms, George-street,

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12,
At 12 o'clock precisely.

☞ *Plans are on view at the auction rooms, where all particulars may be obtained.*

Terms—Cash. 2452

MORPETH, HUNTER'S RIVER.

THE PREMISES LATELY KNOWN AS THE GLOBE INN, MORPETH.

MR. MORT
HAS received instructions from the Administrator in the Estate of the late Michael and Elizabeth Foard, Innkeepers, late of Morpeth, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14,
At 12 o'clock,

The above well-known property, situate at Morpeth, known as the

GLOBE INN,

held on a building lease, 11½ years unexpired, at nominal ground rent of £5 per annum. The house and all improvements to be paid for by the ground landlord at a valuation on the expiration of the lease to the extent of £800.

This first-rate stand for business having been recently thoroughly repaired, painted, &c., comprises an extensive bar, two parlours, tap-room, traveller's room, six bed-rooms, servants' room, 4-stall stable and out-houses; also a good cellar, with a large yard enclosed, in all two roods nine perches land, described as follows:—

"Situate, lying, and being at Morpeth, bounded on the west; commencing at Portus' north-east corner on Hunter's River, along a line bearing south 10 east to Swan-street, 2 chains 92 links; on the south by a line of 2 chains and 3 links bearing east 14 north, along Swan-street, on the east by a line bearing north 14 west to Hunter's River aforesaid, and on the north by Hunter's River, and being No. 46, block G."

This property, adjoining the HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S WHARF AT MORPETH, stands in an excellent position for business, several applications have been made to rent the house on most advantageous terms, but the estate having to be closed render a sale imperative.

The house can be viewed by applying to Mr. Grosener, Morpeth, or cards to view can be obtained from the Auctioneer.

Terms, 25 per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer, the residue by approved endorsed bills at [illegible] months, with security on the property, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. [illegible]

FINE PLOT OF BUILDING LAND

ADJOINING THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, QUARIE-STREET.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his [illegible] George-street,

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12,
At twelve o'clock,

THE Equity of Redemption of 31 perches of land, in Macquarie-street North, having a frontage of [illegible] feet by a depth of 121 feet, subject to a mortgage of £600, bearing interest at six per [illegible]

☞ There are few sites for building a comfortable residence upon, which are so advantageously situated as the above, being in the most salubrious and delightful part of the city, in the immediate neighbourhood of Government Gardens and Domain, the Library, the Council Chambers, the Course, and the Supreme Court; and the very threshold, as it were, of the parts of the mercantile portion of the [illegible]

The above will be sold in three [illegible] shown in a plan at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.

Title guaranteed.

THE VERY ELEGANT FURNITURE,

PLATED AND CHINA WARE, [illegible] GLASSWARE, CHASTE AND [illegible] DRAWING-ROOM AND OTHER ORNAMENTS, PIANOFORTE, BY COLLARD AND COLLARD, LIGHT AND ELEGANT CARRIAGE, DOG-CART, SILVER-MOUNTED HARNESS, TWO CARRIAGE HORSES, MILCH COW, TWO EXCELLENT BOATS WITH OARS, SAILS, &c., COMPLETE,

Being the Property of
JAMES LEVICK, ESQUIRE,
Who is about embarking for Europe.

MR. MORT
Has received instructions from Mr. Levick to sell by public auction, at that gentleman's residence,

DARLING POINT,
ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1[illegible],
Commencing at eleven precisely,
WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE,

THE whole of the modern and valuable household furniture, the chief portion of which is of the chastest description, having been imported to Mr. Levick's own order, and without reference to [illegible] Amongst it will be found

DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE,

embracing loo and inlaid tables, rosewood fancy chairs, marble side tables supported [illegible] bronze, very costly chiffonier with plate [illegible] back, rich Brussels carpet and hearth [illegible] fender and fire irons, very elegant chimney and other ornaments, reclining chairs, sofas, couches, richly gilt cornices and muslin curtains.

GRAND PIANOFORTE BY COLLARD AND LARD,

6¾ octave, in Albuera case, and one of the best instruments in the colony.

THE DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,

comprises chairs, tables, &c., in Spanish mahogany, very superior; sideboard, sofa, &c.

IN THE BED ROOMS

There are very expensive and large sized mahogany bedsteads, complete, with mattresses and rich Damask and other curtains, &c. Also, elegant Spanish mahogany wardrobe, marble top washstands with beautiful furniture, imitative Papier Mâché bedsteads, cupola tops, children's bedsteads, ditto, very handsome, looking glasses, toilet tables, &c., &c.

THE GLASSWARE AND CHINAWARE

Include very handsome iron-stone dinner service in blue and gold, a magnificent service of glass, with decanters, wines, tumblers, &c., &c., of the very newest designs and most expensive description.

PLATED WARE,

Amongst this is elegant epergne, drawing room and chamber candlesticks, branches, shades, liqueur and cruet frames, salvers, jug, cake basket, &c., &c., plated forks.

Case of Rogers' superior table cutlery (one hundred and twelve pieces)
Barometer lamps
Valuable hall clock
LIGHT CARRIAGE, FOR ONE OR TWO HORSES
NEW DOG CART
TWO CARRIAGE HORSES
CART, MILCH COW
GERMAN SILVER MOUNTED HARNESS
SADDLERY, KITCHEN UTENSILS
TWO EXCELLENT BOATS, WITH SAILS, &c., COMPLETE.

☞ Catalogues are in course of preparation, and which may be had at the Auctioneer's Rooms on Thursday morning, at [illegible] o'clock.

N.B.—The Furniture will be on view on the 17th instant, being the Saturday previous to the sale.

THE MORETON BAY AND DARLING DOWNS DISTRICTS

STATIONS WITH SHEEP,
THE FRANKLIN VALE,
OR
LAIDLEY PLAINS STATION,
Also,
THE CANAL CREEK STATION,

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE J. P. ROBINSON,

THE above magnificent sheep properties are in the hands of the auctioneer for sale by private contract on most liberal terms.

THOMAS S. MORT,
64 Auctioneer and Agent.

YOUNG EWES

OF THE SAXON MERINO BREED, DELIVERABLE EITHER AT MUSWELLBROOK OR NEWCASTLE.

SHIPPERS to New Zealand, or persons desirous of purchasing from [illegible] first-rate ewes, warranted really fine woolled, sound, and never to have been diseased, may procure the same at a low rate, on applying to the undersigned.

A FEW SUPERIOR RAMS, bred from imported Saxon Rams, out of the above Ewes, may also be had with the above.

2216 THOMAS S. MORT.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION AT WOODBURN, NEAR PICTON,

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1[illegible],

Brood mares and foals, colts and fillies, cows, bullocks, heifers, pigs, &c.

Also,

Household furniture, dairy utensils, drays, ploughs and harrows, harness, saddles, bridles, &c.

Terms—Cash.

FAT CATTLE AND SPRINGERS.

MR. JOHN SHEEHAN will sell by auction, at Campbelltown Pound,

WEDNESDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 1[illegible],
At 11 o'clock,

60 Head of Cattle, consisting of—
15 Fat Bullocks, 20 Fat Heifers, 7 Fat [illegible] 6 Springers, and 2 Cows, calves by their sides.

Terms—Cash.

The Auctioneer would particularly call the attention of butchers and Sydney [illegible] men to the sale of the above superior cattle.

MR. T. M. SLOMAN

Is instructed to sell by auction, at [illegible] Inn, George-street,

ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16,
At 12 o'clock,

ALL that brick-built two-story Dwelling House, situated opposite Horan's, and at present in the occupation of Mr. Smith.

It is substantially put up, has four rooms, the two front ones being 19 feet by 15 feet, an underground cellar of the same dimensions.

It was originally intended for [illegible] which purpose it generally as a place of [illegible] its proximity to the New Court well adapts it.

Title guaranteed.

Terms—Half cash, and the residue allowed to remain at interest upon security of the property for a period of one or two [illegible]

Printed and Published by CHARLES [illegible] JOHN FAIRFAX, of the Morning Herald [illegible] Office, Lower George-street, [illegible] New South Wales, Friday, February 9, [illegible]

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